"THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. V NO. 153 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru,	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Bros. at their shop at Wadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Sakrabhai Motilal.

20 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing 1lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE of valuable unclaimed goods and sweepings, etc. at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FIRDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting a quantity of unclaimed goods such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of tillseed, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of turmeric, bags of castorseed, bags of harda, bags of barley, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of gram, bundles of iron chains, empty wooden casks, casks of oil, bundles of baggings, bundles of jogree, trunks of baggage, empty drums, tins of cocoa, oil, iron pipes, tins of assorted oil, loose iron bars, bags of betel nuts, empty case, bundles of bamboo mattings, case of medicine, case of empty jars broken, bags of paddy, case of iron, bags of sweeping grain, empty kerosine oil tins, case of tea, bundles of bidi leaves, bundles of hemp.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 6 Shed.

Bags of sweepings, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of tillseed, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES JAPANESE WASTE PAPER.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by order of Thucker Keshavji Ramdas Kharawalla at their Godown at Nisanpada Road, and on account and at the risk of Memon Haji Gunny Soomar.

51 bales each 5 cwt. Japanese waste paper.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 CASES DAVAR SHOLA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Sha Ramji Bhagawan and on account and at the risk of Yahudi Stil Ajara Elisa Sasoon.

66 cases each weighing 40 lbs. Davar Shola Tea.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano; sweet-toned organ, rich plated ware; grassware; crockeryware etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th June 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bungalow, No. 9, at Queen's Road, Marine Lines very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers; consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs; chest of drawers; clothes hanging and gown presses; wardrobes; side-boards with mirror back; corner cabinets; clothes baskets; revolving book case; easy and rocking chairs; dressing and writing tables; marble top tables; fancy teapoys; selected artistic cabinets; teakwood arm chairs; single and double bedsteads: sweet-toned cottage piano; sweet-toned organ; wash-hand table; palm stands; chiffoncers; jardineers; cane chairs; door curtains; mattings; durrie carpets, table ornaments; rich plated-ware; glassware; crockeryware; oil paintings; old Chinaware kodak camera, Westminster chiming clock, bornless pathephone, garden pots, English stove grass mower etc., etc.

Property of Col. J. H. Dickson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHUNJI STREET, OPPOSITE MUMBADEVI, OUT OF FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situat, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the east side of Dhunji Doongaria Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and marked "C" Ward No. 684, Street Nos. 89, 91 Dhunji Doongaria Street and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of Sorabji Nusserwanji and on the south by the house of Manekbai Dadabhai Chowna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NARAYEN DHURU STREET, KOLSA MOHOLLA OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will under instructions from Abdul Satar Alli Mahomed administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of the late Ebrahim Hajee Tar Mahomed and Bai Ayshabai, widow of the said Hajee Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Vulley Suleman (the Executrix and Executor of the late Jacob Hajee Essa) the Transferees of the first mortgagee, and the 2nd and the third mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esmail Essa Allana, Aba Esmail, Rabiabai and Hamabai Ismail Essa Allana, minors by their mother and duly appointed guardian the said Fatmabai, widow and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Bai Ayshabai and Vulley Suleman, under the aforesaid transfer of first mortgage and second mortgage dated 13th July 1914 and 8th September, 1915, respectively and the authority given by the Consent Judges Order dated 2nd April, 1917, in High Court Suit No. 253 of 1916 to the said Abdul Satar Alli Mahomed to realise the moneys dues on the aforesaid mortgagee, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 1/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate and fronting on the west side of Narayen Dhuru Street Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1280 and assessed by the Muncipalty of Bombay under B Ward No. 907, and Street No. 50-56, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Currum Mitha, on or towards tht South by the property of Tarmahomed Hussen, on or towards the East by the said Nurrun Dhuru Street, and on or towards tht West by the property of Halai Memon Mahajan, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of two mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for vendors at their office 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Lombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4

JOB-PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

COMPOUNDER WANTED for the Army and Navy Stores, Bombay, Must be good salesman. Only capable men of good business experience need apply. 8695

WANTED—URDU-ENGLISH GRADUATE for half hour daily for tuition Rs. 15 monthly. Agency Box 390, G. P. O. Bombay. 8670

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS. Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 8673

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 p. m. according to qualifications. Service is temporary, but is likely to continue for some years if satisfaction is given. Only those who have passed qualifying examinations and have experience in estimating need apply with copies of testimonials before 5th July

C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
No. 1, Char Bungalows
Poona, 25th June 17.
8693.

WANTED

ROOM (or 2 rooms) wanted by two batchelors, furnished or unfurnished with or without board. Write to Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8687

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN GRADUATE proceeding to England next August seeks company of Indians sailing thereabout. Please correspond with BHAT, 14A, Colaba Causeway. 8664

WANTED

WANTED—TUITIONS by a graduate, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply stating terms to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8686

WANTED—Rupees Three Thousands on an old established sound going on concern. Handsome interest on perfectly safe security or a partner on the same terms. F. W. RODGERS & Co., Chemists, Byculla, Bombay. 8691

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young energetic and experienced graduate as tutor or companion. Write to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8684

AN experienced UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER strong in French, Mathematics and English seeks employment in a local High School. Apply to Box No. 919 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8690.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. Telephone No. 3114. 8633

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 9, Marine Lines, Queen's Road, of artistic household furniture, etc., of Colonel J. H. Dickson and others by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., 8694

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINES, very little used. Bates 35 B.H.P., Ruston Proctor, 60 B.H.P., Hornsby 45 B.H.P. Rotary Oil Mills, pumps, tanks, air receiver 24' by 6 ft. A lot of machinery. Apply DUTT'S SAW MILLS, Kallai, Malabar. 8685

REGAL CAR, new, attractive, five-seater, in perfect running order, with electric self-starter, head and tail lamps, hood and screens, Rs. 3,800 net. Write to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8683

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for small power Consumers.—FOR SALE—One second hand Diesel Engine in complete working order of about 25 H.P. having 8¼in diameter, 13 1/4in Stroke, 250 Revolution p.m. for particular apply B.M. KAPADIA Burjor. Building Tram Terminus, Tardeo. 8692

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45 Kane Road, facing the Sea. Apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. King, King Co., Bombay. 8696

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

THE DRAWINGS of the above Lottery will take place at
THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY,
commencing from MONDAY, July 2nd, 1917, as follows:—

Monday, July 2nd.....3-30—6-30 p.m.
Tuesday, July 3rd.....11-0 a.m.—1-30 p.m. 3-30—6-30 p.m.
Wednesday, July 4th.....11-0 a.m.—1-30 p.m. 3-30—6-30 p.m.

and at the same hours on THURSDAY, July 5th, if uncompleted.

No entrance charge will be made.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
8682

NOTICE.

SALE OF HAY.

A considerable number of machine pressed bales of hay at nominal 80 (eighty) pounds and nominal 240 (two hundred forty) pounds weight per bale are available at the GRAIN DEPOT (TANK BUNDER) for immediate purchase.

The Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of all or part of the quantity available for sale. Rates to be quoted per 100 bales at 80 pounds nominal and per 100 bales 240 pounds nominal. All incidental charges connected with loading and carting away of the hay will have to be borne by the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Officer in Charge Grain Depot, (Tank Bunder).

(Sd.) A. ST. J. WRIGHT, Capt.,
For Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade.
Headquarters, Bombay Brigade,
Alexandra Docks.
8675

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

LARGE QUANTITIES of TILSEED OIL are required by the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade. Pratles, who deal in this commodity are requested to communicate with the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, No. 3 shed, Alexandra docks, Bombay as to the quantity that they can supply per month.

Details of rates should be quoted and a sample bottle of the oil should accompany the quotation.

Any further information required can be obtained from the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport Bombay Brigade, No. 3 shed, Alexandra docks, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 p. m. daily. 8689

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 11(2) of the Bombay City Survey Act No. IV, of 1915, the public are notified that the Survey of the Colaba and Fort Divisions of the Island of Bombay, of which the boundaries are given in the schedule below, has been completed and the maps and registers pertaining to these Divisions have been deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

Any person or persons interested in the properties falling within the aforesaid Divisions may, within two months from the date of this notification, inspect these maps and registers, free of charge, at the office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey, No. 19, Bank Street, during office hours and to intimate their objections in writing if any to the area, demarcation or any entry or entries in the Registers.

Dated at Bombay this 25th day of June 1917

(Sd.) W C. SHEPHERD.
Collector of Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

Boundaries of the Colaba Division:—
On the North, partly Woodhouse Road and partly Apollo Bunder Road; on the East, South and West by sea.

Boundaries of the Fort Division:—
On the North, partly 1st Marine Street, partly Esplanade Cross Road and partly Carnac Bunder Road; on the West, the Harbour; on the South, partly Woodhouse Road and partly Apollo Bunder Road and on the East Back Bay. 8688

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the Compound; otherwise Rs. 200 per meseem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H.H.W., Co. Messrs. KING KING and Co., Post Box 110, Bombay. 8697

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
MISS MARY GLYNNE
AND ALL BRITISH CAST
in
CHARLES DICKENS
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."

How the old owner of the Old Curiosity Shop and his charming grand-daughter, Nell, were forced to leave their home by the wicked lawyer, Quilp, and made to roam the country begging their daily bread.

Two-part Drama:
"THE LEAP."

Two big financiers are at enmity but their son and daughter are secretly engaged. By splendid courage the young people work for their livings and unearth a dastardly plot which brings their parents together. There is a remarkable scene when a railway train runs amok.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 & 10p.m.
Remarkable War Pictures.
THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS
As shown before Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1. annas 8 & 4.
FRIDAY, 29th JUNE AT 10 p.m.
ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.
Under the distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Sig. Alfredo Manzato, the Vice-Consul for Italy, Bombay.
All profits given to the Italian Red Cross Society.
Plan of seats at Rose & Co.

THE ONE AND ONLY
MUSICAL COMEDY CO. IN TOWN!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
To-Night
GREAT GALA NIGHT!!
The New
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
A most laughable Musical Comedy
THE
GAY MAID
GAY MAID
GAY MAID
Produced by
STEVE BUCKINGHAM.
THE MAID
Was a housemaid; quarrelled with the cook
THE MAID — Got the Sack
THE MAID — Fooled the Vicar and his Wife
THE MAID — Flirted with the Vicar's Son
THE MAID — Got her own back
And
THE MAID
Got back
SEE WHAT DOES THE MAID DO WITH THISTLES.
The Comedy will be Preceded by
OUR BRILLIANT VARIETIES
OF
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSSIE CASTELLO
PEGGY CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
C. MORRIS
FRED. HARCOURT and
E. B. EVANS
Augmented by
Our Exclusive 2 part Cinema
BY PATHE
ENMITY OF LOVE
Introducing the celebrated actor
CHARLES ARLING
depicting in a strong masterly style the mode of life of those who live far away from the habitation of man.
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 and 4,
BOXES: Rs. 15 to 25.
FOLLOW THE CROWD
To-Night
TO THE GAIETY AT 6-30 and 10
SHOW AT 8-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA
6-30 8-30 10 p.m.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
"BEYOND RECALL"
Anna Nilsson and Tom Moore at their best.
GRASP and find this time
"WHO'S GUILTY?"

WIFFLES — In a hopeless Tangle.
"LUKE — PIPES THE PIPPINS!"

TO YOU CINE LOVERS.
SERIALS
You have seen and you see many but have you yet seen a powerful Love Serial?
SATURDAY, THE 30th JUNE IS YOUR DAY
THE
ELDORADO
BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMATOGRAPH,
Will present to the Bombay Public
The first—the best and the most Sensational Hispano Serial 32,000 feet entitled
"JUSTICE."
OR
BARCELONA AND HER MYSTERIES.
The above 32,000 feet sensational Love Serial is all together a new plot which will be highly appreciated even by NON-SERIAL LOVERS. It will hold you in a Grip from start to finish. The first Spanish Super Serial is based on ardent and true Love-Jealousy-Revenge (Vendetta) but alas.
"JUSTICE"
Commencing Saturday 30th June.
DON'T FORGET
New Serial, New Plot, therefore, New useful Prizes and comfort for monsoon.
Every Saturday 4 WATERPROOFS one in every Class,
Every Sunday 4 WATERPROOFS one in every Class.
Monday to Friday, one Waterproof every night at 6-45 Show.
47 in all 47. WATERPROOFS 47.
The above are supplied by Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., and are exposed in there Show Windows.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Matinee, Saturday and Sunday, 5 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
CHIFFONNETTE
Starring
The celebrated Russian Dancer
MLLE.
NAPIERKOWSKA
in her latest creations
and a strong love
STORY OF HEART INTEREST
IN 4 REELS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
OUR ORCHARD FLOWERS
Scientific Series Pathecolor
AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST
MAX LINDER
in his best vien.
NOTICE
POSITIVELY NEXT WEEK
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
The great mystery serial.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR
CUSTOMERS
OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO.

EUROPEAN THEATRE—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS WEEK TILL FRIDAY—THE MIGHTIEST PROGRAMME.

"THE FALLEN STANDARD"

PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST.

"SABINA" "SABINA"

Heini and the Magic Man.

Time:—6-45, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The monsoon has been fairly strong again and the depression in the head of the Bay is more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, west coast of the peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, south Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and east Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, Akyab and Sambalpur one and half inches, Bareilly and Raipur two, Seoni and Marmugao one and half, Mangalore and Karwar four, Ratnagiri three, Calicut five, Bombay and Trivandrum one, Belgaum and Mercara two,

Forecast:—Increase in Hyderabad.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 9,500 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 12 hours 39 minutes yesterday afternoon.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 27th, 1916	June 1st to June 27th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.23	13.45	21.69	28.61
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.28	14.85	19.80	22.29
Esplanad. [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	1.22	14.55	19.71	23.58
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.32	13.88	21.00	25.69
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.596 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 ,,
Dew Point.....	75.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.910 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.0 ,,
Minimum ..... do.	77.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,WNW,SSE.
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	142 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.51 Inches.
Total fall during month	13.36 ,,
Do. do. year	15.92 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th June	0.09 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in	June	h m.	ft. in
Wed	27	m 3 57	24 4	27	m 9 29	19 11
		3 56a	26 0		10 48a	19 0
Thur	28	m 4 56	24 2	28	m 10 25	19 8
		4 40a	25 7		11 46a	18 9
Fri	29	m 6 4	24 3	29	m 11 45	21 4
		5 34a	25 3			
Sat	30	m 7 20	24 9	30	m 0 45	18 3
	July 1	6 37a	25 1	July 1	10a 21	17 6
Sun		m 8 37	25 6		m 1 41	
		7 47a	25 2		2 27a	21 4
Mon	2	m 9 42	26 7	2	m 2 34	16 8
		8 59a	25 6		3 32a	20 10
Tues	3	m 10 30	27 9	3	m 3 24	15 10
		9 59a	26 1		4 26a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 27 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 34-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter. 11d, 5h. 41·9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpur has had 0.28in., Saugor 0.24in., Hoshangabad 0.36in., Nagpur 0.48in., Chanda 0.80in., and Raipur 2.33in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.23in., Ratnagiri 2.85in., Mormugao 1.52in. and Karwar 3.85in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.11in., and Belgaum 1.78in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—A depression has appeared to-day over the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It has determined nearly general rain in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and local rain in the southern districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall due to the monsoon from the Arabian Sea has increased in the Konkan and north Malabar but decreased in south Konkan and nearly ceased in Gujarat and Kathiawar; it has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the Bombay Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces and Central India West and some showers in the Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A decrease in the rainfall may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th June)	91.4	83.0	79	0	0	0
Jask	94.6	84.9	77	0	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	87.5	52	..	1.09	+0.65
Rawalpindi	105.6	79.7	46	..	6.39	+4.69
Lahore	107.9	82.3	42	..	1.97	+0 45
Hissar	103.5	84.0	43	..	2.93	
Amoala	104.7	85.1	69	..	5.81	+3.15
Delhi	103 8	86.8	57	..	4.86	+2 45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.2	87.3	47	..	1.27	—0.62
Mainpuri	101.6	81.2	77	..	2.51	+0.56
Jhansi	101.2	80.5	91	0.90	2.80	—0.78
Cawnpore	101.0	83.5	78	..	3.11	+0.56
Allahabad	91.8	78.6	91	..	6.90	+3.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	112.5	86 2	52	..	0	—0.12
Karachi	91.9	83.8	69	..	0	—0.92
Ajmer	93 2	80 8	57	..	6.54	+4.76
Jaipore	100.0	81.5	53	..	2.90	+1.38
Kotah	99.2	81.6	69	..	7.76	+5.47
Mount Abu	74.0	66 9	82	0.15	5.05	+1 33
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	78.1	66	..	1.25	—0.44
Dwarka	89.2	79.6	87	0 66	0.80	—0 96
Veraval	86.2	84.1	88	0.01	9.98	—6.50
Kaleon	94.4	78.8	76	..	2.51	—1.66
Shivrajpur Para	93.4	77.6	79	..	0.98	—2.25
Surat	86.6	76.7	80	0.06	5.94	—0.76
Ahmedabad	96 8	78.6	70	..	2.20	—1.66
Deesa	95.6	78.9	77	0.20	1.49	+0.15
Baroach	90.7	76.0	74	..	11.76	+6.60
Indore	94.4	75.1	79	..	3.95	—1.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.1	75.7	82	0.28	4.93	—1.42
Saugor	96.1	75.8	76	0 24	2.25	—3.40
Hoshangabad	96.5	75.1	75	0.36	4.22	—2.66
Khandwa	97.0	78.1	66	..	4.81	+0.23
Akola	98.8	79.5	68	..	4.44	—0.02
Amraoti	97.7	76.8	77	..	2.81	—2 84
Nagpur	94.6	72.8	95	0.48	4.04	—3.53
Chanda	94.0	72.0	95	0.80	6.34	—0.11
Raipur	91.6	73.3	94	2.33	17.39	+10.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	77.6	84	1.23	13.45	—2.93
Ratnagiri	84.9	74.7	92	2.85	9.38	+3.15
Marmugao	85.9	72.7	98	1.52	26.66	—0.87
Karwar	85.4	72.9	94	3.85	37.97	+3.06
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	75.8	66	..	0.61	—3.39
Ahmednagar	93.2	68.7	75	..	3.16	—1.71
Poona	84.8	71.6	83	0.11	8.97	—0.19
Sholapur	92.1	72.4	71	..	3 55	—0 82
Dhupur	86.1	71.1	85	..	6.05	+2.50
Belgaum	73.5	65.1	95	1.78	9.22	+1.74
Aurangabad	88.4	70.8	79	0.04	7.56	+2.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	97 0	73.7	79	0.69	4.51	+0.22
Hyderabad	88.0	73.4	88	..	2 56	—1.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	78.3	70 0	97	4.50	47.26	+13 85
Calicut	75.3	72.1	95	4.63	30.55	—0 69
Cochin	84.8	72.7	89	0.40	28.40	+4 78
Colombo	83.2	76.0	84	0.12	4.68	—2 66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88 2	75.7	85	..	8.61	+4 35
Bellary	90 1	74.2	75	..	2 64	+0 80
Cuddapah	98.1	80 3	67	..	2.7	—0.16
Madras	99.6	75.9	68	0.58	5.24	+3 57
Bangalore	88.2	64.8	74	0.11	2.72	+0.09
Coimbatore	82.1	67.9	56	0 06	0.67	—0.78
Trichinopoly	92.2	70.4	60	..	2.04	+0.75
Negapatam	94.0	77.6	88	..	0.61	—0.46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th June, 1917, was 29.7.7 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the tempesature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them; hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	113
,, ,, Imports	1,300
Mid. Americans	19.45 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 25.85—85 / Oct. 25.90—50 / Jan. 26.20—40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 25th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent.. ..	20,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand bills	4.75.36
Silver Commercial Bars	78½

New York, June 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Futures at New York July	26.68+70
,, ,, Oct.	26.44+62
,, ,, Jan.	26.63+66
Spot Cotton at New York	27.15+65
,, ,, New Orleans	25.10+25
Futures at New Orleans July	25.57+77
,, ,, Oct.	25.70+75

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 25th.

Bar Silver Spot..	39 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 25th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

Bombay, June 27.

The early morning quotations were Rs. 504 for Fine Broach July, Rs. 348 for Fine Bengal July, Rs. 490 for Good Broach April and Rs. 358 for Fully Good Bengal January. The bazaar again opened late and business at Colaba was moderate, the enquiry running chiefly on Fine Bengal July which advanced to Rs. 353, Fine Broach July being Rs. 505. At the close there was a further slight improvement to Rs. 354 and Rs. 507 respectively. All descriptions closed steadier. In New Crops a moderate business has been done and prices are Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 higher than this morning.

For ready cotton the demand has also been moderate and prices are rather stiffer.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	July ..	507
Fine Khamgaon-Akola ..	..	July ..	465
Fine M. G. Bengal ..	..	July ..	354
Good M. G. Westerns ..	..	July-Augt ..	444
Good H. G. Westerns ..	..	July-Augt ..	434
Good Sawgd. Dharwar ..	..	July-Augt ..	475
Good M. G. Coompta ..	..	July-Augt ..	470/1
Good M. G. Miraj ..	..	July-Augt ..	465

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April 1918, ..	496
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	January 1918..	364

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Bengal ..	..	Jan. ..	362/3½
Broach ..	..	April ..	492/3

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	360	350	340			Ready.
M. G. Sclnde Punjab	360	350	340			,,
M. G. Akhni-Mirai "Good Staple"				467	451	,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				468	452	,,
M. G. Westerns ..				447	431	,,
H. G. Westerns ..				437	421	,,
M. G. Compta ..				467	451	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..		478	470	458		,,
M.G. Dharangadra ..				465	453	,,
M.G. Mundra ..				466	454	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	360	350	340	..	Ready
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	353	348	338	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	450	420	..	Ready
Comrawatees descriptions (M G)	..	445	415	..	Ready

Dhamangaum ..	..	452	432 .. Ready
Poolgaum (M G) ..	..	..	.. ..
Yeotmal (M G) ..	..	456	436 .. Ready
Nagpore ..	..	..	.. ..
Kampti (M G) ..	..	454	446 .. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G) ..	..	..	.. ..
	..	466	448 .. Ready
Broach (M G) ..	..	..	.. ..
	..	492	480 470 Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) ..	..	..	.. ..
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	480	470 .. Ready
	..	380	360 .. Ready
Miraj (M.G.) ..	..	..	.. 465 Ready
Sawgi. Dharwar ..	..	..	.. 470 Ready
Westerns (M.G.) ..	..	..	.. 450 Ready
Westerns (H.G.) ..	..	..	.. 440 Ready
Coompta (M.G.) ..	..	..	.. 465 Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th June:—

Cotton	11,243 bales.
Wheat	41,018 cwts.
Linseed	3,208 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	12 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	6,546 ,,
Castorseed	15,979 ,,
Rice	6,495 ,,
Myrabollams	624 ,,
Gram	2,768 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Jowar	18,490 ,,
Maize	939 ,,
Barley	Nil
	2,119 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 27th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery, Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	8 14 0	7 4 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	8 14 0	7 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 8 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 8 0	8 14 0
,, Brown Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teaseed White 85.15 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, Gujar 75.25 ..	44 0 0	0 0 0
,, Gujar 50.50 ..	42 0 0	8 12 0
,, Black ..	40 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	8 13 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts ..	40 0 0	8 2 0
Mowrasseed ..	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jawa ..	32 0 0	4 12 0
Arandia ..	42 0 0	8 7 0

Forward,	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	6 14 0
,, April-May 1918 ..	6 13 0
Linseed, Sept. ..	9 6 3
,, May 1918 ..	10 2 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 25th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	6	7,086
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	8 393

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
1 bundle	rupees 1 400	Indian Ports

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd June 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd June 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,85,600	2,56,96,985
A. D. O. Rly.	56,300	6,82,542
B. K. Rly.	5,800	64,664
C. B. Rly.	7,000	91,085
Total ..	22,54,800	2,65,35,196
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd June 1916		
G. I. P. Rly.	16,24,486	2,40,07,224
A. D. O. Rly.	57,889	7,42,899
B. K. Rly.	6,969	81,085
C. B. Rly.	9,995	1,14,711
Total ..	16,98,839	2,49,45,919
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+5,61,114	+16,89,741
A. D. O. Rly.	—1,389	— 60,357
B. K. Rly.	—969	— 16,421
C. B. Rly.	—1,995	— 23,626

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd June 1917.	14,600	1,43,626
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd June 1916 ..	10,807	1,43,129
Increase or Decrease	+3,793	+ 497

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd June 1917 ..	2,500	37,206
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd June 1916 ..	1,679	25,881
Increase or Decrease	+ 820	+11,327

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1917.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady and inspite of the drop in London there was only a small fluctuation in this market.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-8.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-4.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 90-6.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 90-2.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 17/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 175.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 277.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust bond guaranteed redeemable long dated 75.
Municipal bond guaranteed redeemable long dated 74.
Municipal bond guaranteed redeemable short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair mount of business was put through both for July and August settlement. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,630 to 1,642/8, Madhavjees from 1,870 to 1,900, and closed at 1,892/8, Fazulbhoys from 682/8 to 695, and closed at 690, Indore-Malwas from 390 to 397/8, Simplex from 675 to 690, and Nagpurs from 2,330 to 2,345.

Swadeshis improved to 1,690, Advance to 985, Bombay Dyeing to 920, Bombay United 702/8, Century to 297/8, Davids to 437/8, Indian Bleachings to 277/8, Pearls to 475.

Tata Iron ordinary shares declined to 241/4, and deferreds were quoted at 965, Katni ordinaries improved to 240, and deferreds declined to 900.

Alcock Ashdown were quiet at 860, Bombay Steam improved to 275, Bombay Tramway to 327/8, and Tata Hydros declined to 1,130, and Ahmedabad Dolka to 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

In Tuesday's share market coal shares opened quiet but steady without much business passing. There was some inquiry for Phularitand but other prices did not show any advance. Jute mill shares were dull but steady in the morning. In the afternoon they advanced smartly upon it becoming known that Government were in the market for war bags. Market closed firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-8; Central Kurkend 33-12, 34; Jainty Central 16-2; Kuardi 16-12, 17; Phularitand 8-2, 8-4, 8-8; Raneegunge 40; Sowardih 13-12, 14; Standard 44-8; Singarah 12-4.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 88, 89; Belvedere ord 361, 365; Clive ord 139-8, 140, 139, 141-8; to 143-8; Dalhousie ord 3-10, 315; Delta ord 380, 392; Fort William ord 147, 149; Gourepore ord 500; Kamarhatty ord 307-8, 310, 315; Northbrook ord 31-4, 31-8, 32-4; Reliance ord 253, 255; Standard ord 355; Waverley 9, 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper ord 79, 80; Bengal Aerated Gas Factory 125; Great India Phosphate 7-8, to 8-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to Rs. 67-6.

PARSIK TUNNEL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You know that G. I. P. Railway Co. has opened recently a new Tunnel between Thana and Mumbra and it is first of its kind in India and one of the biggest in length in the world. You must have congratulated the Railway Co. on this great undertaking. The length of the Tunnel is almost a mile and it takes about 3 minutes for a train to pass through it. Almost all the trains of the Co. are either fitted with electric or gas light and it won't take a minute for the Guard to light the lamps before the train enters the Tunnel. But this is scarcely done and the passengers are kept in pitch darkness for three minutes and sometimes even more when some work is going on in the tunnel. Some Drivers also indiscriminately let out smoke in large quantities with the result that the passengers begin to cough and run the risk of being suffocated.

Will the Railway Authorities take hint from this letter and take necessary action in the matter, before any serious case of robbery or of death from suffocation takes place and oblige?—Yours, etc.,

"A DAILY PASSENGER."

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

It is understood the Lieut.-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., at present stationed in Lahore, will be a Civil Surgeon of Delhi next cold weather.

BRASS AND ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS

CRADLES & CRIBS

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wines, stores and general Merchants.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Treacher's Tip-top Tea Karema Coffee Suparl Tooth Paste

COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY. @ 1 Anna Each. LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND. GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO. DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS 2-14, NUMMUM STREET FORT BOMBAY.

The Madras Public Resolve Swadeshi Vow.

India Confirms its Patriotism By Solemn Vow

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THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co. Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA

Are Always open to help their Requirements.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

HYCOL

Is 20 to 30 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.

IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE
DISINFECTANTS
OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.
"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)
EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.

Manufactured by
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,
15, ELM ST., LONDON.
Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India & Burma—
Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

JUST ONE TRIAL
will convince you of the superiority of our
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.
Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 7 per piece.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
Benares City.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair pre v uted by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, tho roughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid;
MARKET BOMBAY

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
MAKES
Rickety and Weak Children
STRONG AND HEALTHY.
Price per Bottle As. 12. Postage As. 4.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE SAJAN TILE MART,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
KNOWN FOR—
QUALITY
REPUTATION
PRICE.
SERVICE
COURTESY
PROMPTITUDE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SLIP-SHOD POLICE INVESTIGATION.

"MATTER OF IMPORTANCE WITHHELD FROM THE COURT."

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

SANNIABIN NINGANNA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The present appellant with one Shida was tried by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the charges of murder and causing disappearance of evidence, offences under sections 302 and 201 of the Indian Penal Code. The present appellant was found guilty of the charge of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

A HARVEST FEAST AND ITS SEQUEL.

The facts are briefly these:—

On the night of the 11th of January the deceased Bala Bhima and the present appellant attended a harvest feast at which they partook of mutton and rice. All those who attended the dinner, returned to the village of Kelvarkop with the exception of the deceased and the accused. The deceased's father on enquiry learnt that the body of the deceased was thrown in a tank. The matter was handed over to the police who after investigation arrested the accused.

The Sessions Judge, in convicting the accused, observed that the evidence showed that the deceased Bala bin Bhima was beaten to death and from the injuries on the body there could be no doubt that the intention of the persons who assaulted the deceased, was to kill him. He held it proved that the deceased was last seen alive in the company of the accused very shortly before the murder.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor in acquitting the appellant, observed:—

"This is an appeal from the judgment of the learned Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the appellant, the original accused No. 1, of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. In my opinion the evidence in the case is so deficient both in quality and quantity as to make it unsafe for us to affirm this conviction.

"Of the case of the prosecution itself many material circumstances are hidden in obscurity, and the record, I think, leaves no room for doubt but that much matter of importance has been withheld from the knowledge of the Court. There is nothing that can be called an intelligible motive to explain why the deceased should have been murdered by the present appellant who, it seems, was on such good terms with him that the two men went together to the feast at Irbashya's in a perfectly friendly manner. I think it is proved that they did leave this feast together, and that was the last occasion on which the deceased was seen alive. That is a point against the appellant and it must be added that the appellant does not attempt to explain how he parted company from the deceased or how the deceased came by his death. These are circumstances which favour the case for the Crown, but experience shows that they cannot be pressed too far against an ignorant man such as the present appellant.

SUSPICIOUS POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

"There is the evidence that the appellant on the 12th of January, i.e., five days after the offence, produced a certain bloodstained mat from a stack of kulti grass in another person's field. There is, however, no evidence, other than a statement attributed to the present appellant and not admissible in evidence, that upon this the deceased met his death, and the finding of the bloodstained mat by the appellant was made in circumstances which do not inspire the Court with any feeling of confidence in the police investigation which was then proceeding. For according to the Patil Mahadev Narsappa, to whose vernacular deposition in the Court of Sessions we have referred, what happened when the party arrived by the kulti stack was that the police went to the appellant and said to him, "Search and see whether there are any clothes in the stack." That suggests that the police had earlier information that some incriminating stuff existed in the stack and were anxious to fix it on the present appellant.

CONFESSION INADMISSIBLE.

As to the alleged statements attributed to the appellant that he would show the police, or did show the police, the place where the deceased was killed and the place where the body was thrown, no statement of that kind appears to us to be admissible in evidence, seeing that it was a confessional statement made to the police and that no discovery took place in consequence of it. See Queen-Empress v. Nana (I. L. R. 14 Bom., 260). It may be added as further illustrating the somewhat slip-shod investigation made in this case, that at the time when the appellant is alleged to have made the statement, i.e., on 16th January, it is certain that the police had already known for 24 hours where the deceased's body had been thrown.

TWO UNRELIABLE WITNESSES.

The only other additional piece of evidence which can be called in to support the prosecution, is that supplied by the witnesses, Channalappa and Gidusab. Of these men it is enough to say that they themselves produced the concealed clothes of the murdered man, and lay consequently under very direct suspicion of being concerned in his death. That is the character of these two witnesses and the character of the story which they tell in Court, is in my judgment, such as to deprive it of all reasonable claims to credit. It is in my view impossible to concede that the case for the prosecution is in any manner assisted by such a story as such witnesses as these now tell.

ALLEGED FINDING OF A BAMBOO.

As to the alleged finding of the bamboo it is enough to say that, if we exclude Channappa and Gidusab, the only evidence as to its identification is that given by Gudya Tippanna, who admits in cross-examination that most gardens have bamboos like that in Court and gives no particular reason why he should be able to identify this particular bamboo.

On the whole, then, it appears to me that the evidence is neither trustworthy enough nor clear enough to justify us in confirming this conviction."

Their Lordships accordingly acquitted the accused.

Mr. Hanmantrao Gumaste appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOS SHORT CAUSE.

359-17.—Mulla & M, Hakmichand Rambhagat a nrm v. Jashwantrai Wishwamitra a nrm.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnand and Co., Part Heard.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard, 10-4-17.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon State for India in Council, E F & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

507-17.—Mulla & M, Haji Dawood Haji Elias v. Haji Ebrahim Elias.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1364-16.—Captain and V, Blache Edith Cotes v. Mongini Brothers a firm, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

O S 379-17.—Jehangir & S, Ladhabhai Lakhamsey v. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet & ors, Wadia G & Co., Part Heard, in Chambers 23-6-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

811-16.—Captain & V, Mouji Walji v. Dwarkadas Tokersey & ors, Little & Co., Captain & V.

336-17.—Chit M & K, Bhagwan Moti & Co. a firm v. Lalji Morarji and ors, Sham M & H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

805-16.—Daph F & D, Dayabhai Mangaldas a firm v. Maneklal Mansukbhai, Edg. G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

161-17.—Payne & Co., Hans Blascheck v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co. Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17.—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

VACCINATION AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to frequent reports in Sind papers of deaths following vaccination and to scientific and religious objections some people have come to believe quite conscientiously that vaccination is an unmitigated evil and that compulsory subjection of children to vaccination is wrong. The Government of Bombay were wise enough to respect the conscience of two gentlemen, Messrs. Jethmal Parsram and B. J. Vasvani and the cases against them have been withdrawn. But at present the officials seem to be in a different mood. For time past there has been a rumour that the Commissioner in Sind has been endeavouring to persuade the Government of Bombay to authorize him to prosecute objectors. It seems he has been successful and the Penal Clauses of the Vaccination Act have already been set in motion against two respectable gentlemen at Karachi. One is Mr. Tarachand K. Shahani, B.A., Principal of the New High School, Karachi, and the other Mr. Lalchand A. Jagtiani, Asst. Master, in the same school. The former has been fined Rs. 50 and the latter Rs. 25 in the Court of the City Magistrate for refusing to get their children vaccinated.

The situation thus created is very ridiculous. One year conscientious objection is respected and the next it is absolutely disregarded. Does the grant of exemption depend upon the whims of officers or on some principle? If on principle, why should not exemption be granted in the present case? It appears to be the intention of the Government to wait for a proof of conscience. But how did they know last year that the objections of Messrs. Jethmal and Vasvani were conscientious? Every reasonable man will recognise that in the present case we have genuine conscientious objectors. For more than four months the gentlemen have struggled against subjecting their healthy children to an operation which is regarded by them as an infusion of disease and a sin. Both are schoolmasters who are ever anxious to see that they do nothing to incur the displeasure of Government. To know that their objections to vaccination is not agreeable to Government and still to dare to object indicates the strength of their conviction. They have moreover decided to pay up the fine and suffer other penalties rather than trifle with their conscience. This should convince the Government that their objections are conscientiously held and that cases of this kind will but serve to bring about the very situation which the Government is anxious to avoid.—Yours, etc.

B. J.

A WOMAN OPIUM SMUGGLER

TWENTY-ONE POUNDS CONCEALED IN PILLOW.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Annie Fernandes, a Christian convert of Chinese extraction, aged 35, with importing twenty-one pounds of opium from the Kolhapur State to Byculla Station without a permit. The opium was valued at Rs. 1,575 by the Excise Department.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, the accused was seen at Mazagon Station leaving by the No. 15 Down passenger for Poona. Ever since her departure, a vigilant watch was kept for her return.

Yesterday morning at 4-30 a.m. the accused alighted from the No. 10 Up passenger at Byculla Station. After she handed over her ticket which was from Kolhapur to Bombay, she was about to leave the station premises when she was detained and her bedding searched, when the opium was found ingeniously concealed in a silk-cotton pillow.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the bedding was given to her by some man at Poona.

The Magistrate did not believe the defence story and said that he was satisfied that she was guilty of the offence with which she was charged. He would have inflicted on her the maximum punishment provided by law as he had no doubt in his mind that she belonged to a well-organised gang of opium smugglers, but as she was a female and she had a young child, he sentenced her to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ABUSE AND INSULT BY DEALER IN SHOES.

ACCUSED'S UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, one Ismail Lalji, a dealer in boots and shoes having his shop in Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, appeared in answer to a charge of abuse and insult preferred against him by the Rev. G. R. Walters, Mrs. Walters and Miss Sharling of Berkley Place, Byculla. Mr. Mansen K. Chabildas, barrister, denfended the accused.

The complainants' case was that the third complainant purchased a pair of shoes from the accused's shop for Rs. 11 and the shoes were to be repaired free of charge if they tore within six months. It was further alleged that the shoes tore within ten days and on the 12th instant the second and third complainants took them to the shop, where the man who had sold the shoes, asked them to pay Rs. 1-8-0 as repairing charges. The complainants reminded him of the understanding on which they had bought the shoes, and the man agreed to repair the shoes without charge. They left the shoes there and on the 16th instant went to the shop to take delivery of the shoes, but the man refused to give delivery unless Rs. 1-8-0 was paid as repairing charges. A dispute ensued and, it was further alleged, the accused abused the second complainant and told her to get out of the shop or he would kill her. The accused was then going to strike the second complainant, when the first complainant stepped in and asked him if he knew whom he was talking to. The accused replied he did not care if he were Governor of Bombay and would insult him. He refused to return the shoes.

The accused tendered an unqualified apology and undertook to pay Rs 100 to any charity fund to be named by the complainants.

The complainants said the money should be forwarded to St Dunstan's Home for the Blind in England.

The Magistrate passed an order accordingly.

FOUR WEEKS FOR RASH DRIVING.

VAN DRIVER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz has disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Ramchandar Vinayak, a postal van driver, with driving postal van No. 4011, in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday night a hack victoria was going along Wodehouse Road on its proper side of the road, when the postal van driven by the accused came up from behind, tried to pass the victoria and dashed against it from behind, with the result that the victoria was overturned and the horse was pinned underneath for a very short time. The road was quite crowded with vehicular and pedestrian traffic at the time. The accused was coming at the rate of between eight to nine miles an hour. Both the postal van and the victoria were damaged. The accused did not blow the horn.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that when the accused blew the horn the victoria driver, who was on the wrong side of the road, came in front of the van, and the collision took place. The victoria was not overturned. The van was going very slowly because it was ascending the bridge. He did not stop when he noticed the victoria, because there was a lot of traffic.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALITY ABOARD SHIP.

JURY ON ABSENCE OF AMBULANCE AT B. I. DOCK.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Abdul Razak Sheikh Yusuf, a rivetter in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company, who fell into the hold of a ship and died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by having probably accidentally fallen into the hold of a steamer. The jury wished to draw the attention of those concerned to the absence of an ambulance for removal of persons injured at the B. I. Dock.

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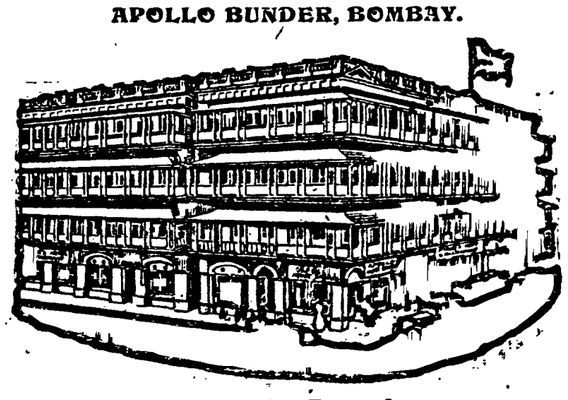

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FURTHER EXTENSION OF BRITISH GAINS ROUND LENS.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN HURTEBISE SECTOR.

ENEMY EXHAUSTION IN WEST.

FIGHTING ROUND LENS.

BRITISH GAINS EXTENDED.

A VILLAGE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

A British communiqué says we gained all the objectives in Monday night's operations north-westward of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. Our losses were slight. We drove off two strong counter-attacks.

We extended our gains south-westward of Lens and captured positions astride the Souchez river on a front of two miles and to a depth of a thousand yards. We occupied the village of La Coulotte.

We brought down two aeroplanes and drove down three others. One of ours is missing.

EXTENSIVE BRITISH GAINS.

SUCCESS IN FIGHTING NEAR FONTAINE-LES-CROISILLES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-night, says the fighting continued throughout the day in the neighbourhood of Lens where the Germans contо yield ground under pressure of the British and the Canadians. We carried the village of La Coulotte and established our line well beyond in the direction of Lievin.

MORE GERMAN VANDALISM.

The Germans have carried out much destructive and obstructive work there and they are fast reducing Lens to a vast mass of rubble. Nevertheless, there are no definite indications of any immediate intention on the part of the enemy to abandon the town notwithstanding his uncomfortable and costly tenure. He is believed to have established new defensive positions in the ruined streets which are perfect nests of machineguns everywhere. Meanwhile we are steadily extending our "crab's claws" formation about the environs of this mining centre. Further south our operations this morning beyond the Hindenburg line near Fontaine-les-Croisilles are reported to have been completely successful and to have considerably improved our position over a front of about a thousand yards.

PRISONERS AND MACHINE GUNS TAKEN.

We took a good batch of prisoners, and machine-guns. Thus we are continuing the policy of ceaselessly worrying the Huns, striking them here and there so that they never know where the next blow will fall.

BRITISH PROGRESS SOUTH OF LENS.

DOMINATING HEIGHT OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 27.

"The Times" correspondent at Headquarters referring to the British progress south-west of Lens says that what the official communiqué called a successful minor operation in this region had a success and significance beyond its actual dimensions as an advance. It gave us slopes of Hill 65, the dominating height in this section which was about five-hundred yards in front of the British line. The English troops from the south and Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the Fifty-sixth Prussian Division holding it were told that they would be given a rest if they retained it.

The enemy never came near recapturing the position. On the contrary they evacuated the whole complicated mass of trench lines immediately before and around the hill and retreated into fringes of Lens itself.

POPULATION OF MENIN EVACUATED.

GERMAN FEAR OF BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., June 27.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the population of Menin, north-east of Messines has been evacuated. The German General Staff has left Courtrai for Ghent. The Germans now speak of the British not with dislike, but with fear. The whole of Flanders is now like a fortress.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR OPPY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 28.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—Our artillery this morning prevented the development of a counter-attack north-west of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid west of the Oppy. Our fire stopped a raid south-west of La Bassée.

STRICTER CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

LORD RHONDDA'S NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

The Press bureau announces that Lord Rhondda has decided upon a stricter and a more complete control of foodstuffs, the enforcing of maximum prices and the limiting of profits at every stage of production and distribution. A costings department will be established in connection with the Food Ministry to ascertain the cost of production and handling and the Ministry will then fix prices based on actual costs in addition to normal pre-war profit.

LAST ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

WHAT IT HAS COST THE GERMANS.

QUARTER OF MILLION CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says it is known that between ninety and a hundred enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the Anglo-French April offensive and it is a safe calculation that they suffered a quarter of a million casualties. One hundred and fifty-five German divisions are now in France compared with one hundred and forty seven in April.

The Paris paper, 'Le Gaulois', estimates that fifty-one German divisions oppose the British front of one hundred and forty kilometres and that 102 face the French front of 570 kilometres, thus the Germans are twice as strong against the British.

FIGHTING ON BELGIAN FRONT.

Interest is becoming increasingly directed towards the Allied front in Belgium. Both Belgian and German communiques speak of very violent cannonading there, while a French semi-official statement says the British, French and Belgian artilleries have seriously damaged the German defences from the sea to the Somme.

FRENCH ATTACK NEAR HURTEBISE.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

A French communiqué says after short artillery preparation we last night brilliantly attacked a strongly fortified crest north-west of Hurtebise and reached all our objectives in a few moments. We captured the German first line and our fire smashed up the enemy counter-attack delivered at the two extremities.

300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

We captured a position under cover of a violent bombardment. The enemy, whom swiftness of attack surprised, sustained serious losses. We took over three hundred prisoners, including ten officers.

ARTILLERY FIRING IN LAFFAUX MILL REGION.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

A French communiqué says artillery duel was fairly lively in the region of the Laffaux mill. There was a violent bombardment of Rheims.

ECONOMIC ENTENTE.

FRENCH CHAMBERS' REQUEST FOR ADOPTING METRIC SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 26
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

The General Assembly of the French Chambers of Commerce has expressed the hope that Britain, Japan and Russia will adopt the metric system in order to promote a closer economic reapprochement with France.

DISFRANCHISING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

AMENDMENT TO ELECTORAL REFORM BILL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

The House of Commons rejected by 141 votes to 71 an amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill disfranchising conscientious objectors after Sir George Cave had declared that its adoption would wreck the measure.

KING'S SECOND VISIT TO GRAND FLEET.

HIS REMARKS ON RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 27.

The King has just concluded the second war visit to the Grand Fleet, accompanied by Prince Albert. The King commented upon the great expansion and improvements to the Fleet during the past year. The King embarked on a light cruiser, escorted by destroyers, at a certain port, reaching the Fleet during a terrific thunderstorm. The King dined on the flagship and then made a two hours' tour of every part of the flagship. He also witnessed the wireless work and practice with large and small guns. The King remarked on the new white canvas headgear for the gun-crews, giving them a monklike appearance, which are a protection from the guns' backflash, also on gas masks and improved organisation for the treatment of the wounded.

ENEMY EXHAUSTION IN WEST.

HOW NUMBERS ARE MAINTAINED.

FOURTEEN DIVISIONS FROM EAST.

EXHAUSTION OF RESERVES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying his previous statement, gives some important figures showing enormous numbers which Germany has been forced to concentrate on the Western front, also terrible punishment they have received at the hands of the British and the French, as shown by the heavy wastage.

RESERVE FORCE.

He says when the offensive opened the Germans had 147 divisions in France, of which forty-two were reserve, consisting entirely of fresh troops. This reserve, by the end of April had dwindled to twelve, since when it has been built up anew and now consists of forty equally divided between the Crown Prince and Prince Rupprecht, but twenty-eight of them are divisions which have been engaged on either the British or the French battle front and have suffered heavily and been reformed.

NEW METHOD OF ECONOMISING TROOPS.

It is characteristic of the enemy's new method of economising troops that he refuses to allow the few remaining fresh divisions to be reduced. The exhausted divisions, which cannot longer be kept in the battle line change places with the divisions which have been holding some quiet sector, but the reserve of fresh troops is never meddled with and seemingly it still remains at a total of twelve divisions, eight being behind the front of the Crown Prince and four behind that of Prince Rupprecht.

LOSSES ON FRENCH FRONT.

Hitherto, in spite of losses the Germans have been able to maintain and even increase the number of divisions in France. They have brought fourteen divisions from the Russian front replacing them by eleven exhausted divisions which had been badly handled on the French front. Besides these, five entirely new divisions, two of them Landwehr, have appeared on this front. Of the whole 155 German divisions now in France 112 have been engaged either against the British or the French front and twenty-three of them have reappeared after being once withdrawn on account of losses.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM BATTLE FRONTS.

Of the forty-three divisions which have not yet taken part in battles either in Artois or the Champagne eighteen are Landwehr and are considered by the Germans themselves not fit for heavy fighting. The remaining twenty-five consist of twelve fresh divisions in the reserve and thirteen fresh divisions holding quiet sectors. It is known that between ninety and a hundred enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the battle fronts since the beginning of the defensive.

RATE OF WASTAGE.

The rate of wastage of enemy divisions under the pressure of the great British and French attacks is shown by the following figures. The divisions opposing the British at the opening of the April offensive were relieved after six days' fighting and those opposing the French on the heights of the Aisne were withdrawn after four days' hard fighting ending April 20th. The Germans engaged in the battle of Messines were withdrawn after two days. The average stay of a German division on active fronts is about fifteen days.

NEW HONOUR TO THE PREMIER.

TO GET THE FREEDOM OF GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

The Freedom of Glasgow will be conferred on Mr. Lloyd George on Friday.

LORD ABINGER MARRIES MADAME DE SERIGNAC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

Lord Abinger to-day marries Madame De Serignac, who as Madame Steinheil was the central figure in the sensational trial in Paris in 1908.

FIGHTING AT ORTIGARA.

ITALIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

ADVANCE ON THE CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy is desperately attempting to retake the positions recently lost at Ortigara but is suffering heavy losses. Attacks and counter-attacks are proceeding.

We advanced on the Carso southward of Versic.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK SOUTH OF BRZEZANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 27.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, south-ward of Brzezany the enemy forced his way into our trenches, but a counter-attack compelled the enemy to retire.

There was intense enemy cannonading in the regions of Potutory, Risnik and Kotov.

We repulsed a Kurdish attack south-eastward of Erzingan. We occupied the trenches at Abishir, on the Van river.

COSSACKS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

DETERMINED TO STILL EFFORTS AT COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

The Cossacks' congress has passed a resolution of confidence in the Government and has promised strong support towards ending the anarchy and stilling the efforts at counter-revolution.

ROUMANIANS GAINING IN STRENGTH.

EX-PRISONERS TAKING OATH OF FIDELITY TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, June 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

Many contingents of Roumanians from Transylvania and Bukovina, whom General Brussiloff took prisoners last year, have been enrolled in the Roumanian army. They took the oath of fidelity to the King amid stirring scenes.

RENEWED ACTIVITY OF CRUISER BRESLAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 27.

The cruiser Breslau on the 27th instant bombarded the radio station and lighthouse on Fidonisi island. Our warships pursued the Breslau to the Bosphorus.

NOISY SCENES NEAR LIGHTERS

MOUNTED AND FOOT POLICE CHARGE THE MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROTERDAM, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

There were noisy scenes in the neighbourhood of lighters laden with potatoes for export. Mounted and foot police charged the mob who were demanding distribution of tubers.

GERMAN SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM.

STEADILY INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that twenty-two German ships from Hamburg and the Baltic entered the new waterway last week. German shipping at Rotterdam is steadily increasing.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF RACING EXPECTED.

LIST OF HORSES THAT LEFTFORINDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 28.

Decision in favour of partial resumption of racing is expected forthwith.

The following horses have left Newmarket for India:—Stopwatch, Corisol, Redspear and Francisarmand. They will be joined on board by Tagamor, Masboot, Shilborne, Foolishfancy, Royalband and Pretentious.

ABERCROMBIE DIVISION BYE-ELECTION.

EX-SOLDIER HUGHES RUN AS CANDIDATE.

IN OPPOSITION TO LORD STANLEY.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO LORD STANLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

A bye-election having been necessitated in the Abercrombie division of Liverpool owing to Colonel Chaloner's elevation to peerage, the new Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers which Commoners Hogge and Pringle have organised, have seized the opportunity to run ex-soldier Frank Hughes, managing director of the Merchant Service Review, who fought at Mons, as a candidate in opposition to Lord Derby's son, Lord Stanley, chiefly as a protest against the enlistment of discharged men.

Mr. Hughes has also been voicing other popular discontents, notably food profiteering, the decreased supply of workmen's beer and prohibition of racing, but his candidature is in no way pacifist. He claims to have solid Jewish vote.

The Liberals, Unionists and Nationalists, however, are supporting Lord Stanley, who has twice been wounded in the war and they protest that the signatories of the Hughes' nomination included eleven naturalized aliens.

Mr. Lloyd George has wired to Lord Stanley wishing him success, saying:—"As a soldier who fought in some of the fiercest battles in France, you are well fitted to see justice done to our gallant soldiers.

DATO JUSTIFIES MARTIAL LAW.

"CENSORSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS ESSENTIAL."

MADRID, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

Signor Dato in justifying martial law declares that certain foreign correspondents are implicated in the revolutionary movement.

He states that censorship of newspapers is essential, because their distorted views on the international situation are incompatible with the neutrality, which Spain refuses to abandon.

OFFICIAL JUSTIFICATION FOR SUSPENSION OF GUARANTEES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

MADRID, June 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 27.

It is officially stated that the suspension of guarantees is more necessary than at any time since 1873 owing to notorious persons provoking disorders and to a section of the press attacking foundations of social order, attempting to destroy military discipline and representing that Spain is ripe for revolution. Censorship is being established.

M. GUSTAVE ADOR.

ELECTED TO SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, June 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

M. Gustave Ador, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been elected to the Federal Council in place of M. Hoffmann.

COMMISSION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTED IN SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

A Commission on Foreign Affairs has been appointed. It consists of Schulthess, President of the Federal Council, Calonder, Vice-president, and Councillor Ador.

An apology has been tendered to the German Minister for the recent throwing of stones at the German Consulate at Geneva.

ANTI-VENEZELIST DEMONSTRATION IN ATHENS.

PUNISHMENT OF ORGANISERS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

The Allied troops entered Athens to assist in the maintenance of order owing to an important anti-Venezelist demonstration on June 23rd. The French demanded from M. Zaimis the dismissal of the Chief of Police and the punishment of the organisers of the demonstration.

POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SPAIN AND NORWAY.

IMMENSE GERMAN PROPAGANDA WORK.

INFERNAL MACHINES AND BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 27.

The position of neutrals, which is daily becoming more difficult, is for the moment the chief topic of interest. The introduction of martial law into Spain was the first indication to London that the situation was so serious, a fact which shows the rigorousness of Spanish censorship which is now extended to the Spanish newspapers. There is a disposition to regard as incomplete the official Spanish reasons for the suspension of the constitution.

While many other local factors doubtless contribute to the crisis, there are undoubtedly three outstanding ones. They are, first, semi-rebellion among army officers against alleged court favouritism in the matter of promotion, etc.; second, the political movement of the Left Parties which are said to favour a republic; and third, extreme socialist movement, especially at Barcelona and Bilbao, which have long been hot beds of anarchism. It is impossible, however, to say which of these three movements is most formidable, also how far the army is infected with socialism and republican principles, nor the extent of pro-Germanism among officers, but the belief continues that the trouble is wholly internal.

Meanwhile, Switzerland is still convulsed by the Hoffmann affair and is reorganising the control of the foreign affairs department.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN NORWAY.

Regarding Norway, she is the object of German pressure in the same way as the rest of Scandinavia. Germany is apparently suffering through continued observance by the neutrals of the agreements with the Allies in the matter of exports to Germany, hence the renewed pressure by Germany with a view to inspiring the neutrals with a sense of fear.

Submarinism having failed to intimidate, she is now resorting to terrorism by means of bombs, probably having plenty of the latter to spare since America joined the Allies. However, the revelation that the latter to spare since America joined the Allies. However, the revelation that the Kaiser's couriers carry these in their valises shows to what length the campaign is being carried. The United States scotched a similar conspiracy when it dismissed von Papen, Boyed and ultimately Dumba.

It is interesting in this connection that the explosives discovered at Christiania show a great variety, including rectangular bombs, fire bombs, ordinary infernal machines, bombs looking like pieces of coal for steamers, and calculated to explode in railway engines or steamers, and fountain pens with electric batteries attached to some acid and a piece of some explosive substance. These pens are evidently intended to set things on fire. Other finds comprise rolls of twist tobacco and bundles of cigarettes, all containing pulverised carborundum, which ruins all machinery. This discovery and the report that Germany intends to demand something like an apology for the opening of the German official mail by which the discovery was made has created strong resentment in Norway.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Meanwhile French newspapers are again drawing attention to the immense German propaganda in neutral countries. Germany is spending over two million francs monthly in Spain alone, and altogether sixteen millions sterling yearly.

REPRISALS FOR AIR-RAIDS.

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 26

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, dealing with the question of reprisals, emphasised that our aircraft were daily bombing the enemy's rear. He declared on the authority of the head of our aircraft in France that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb the Germans dropped behind our lines we dropped a hundred behind the German lines. That bombing was done with a military object and he thought the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that we should not try to imitate German brutality. The idea of an eye for an eye and tooth for tooth, and massacring women and children was absolutely repulsive to the British nation.

Lord Derby emphasised that reprisals must have a definite military objective, such as blowing up bridges and munition works. The military authorities must be allowed to use aeroplanes in whatever way they though fit to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He did not want to see the war waged with kid gloves, we must hit back, but the military authorities should be left to decide where and when we should hit back. The Government had given the military authorities an absolutely free hand in the use of their aircraft in order best to secure for us military success. Everything possible was being done at present to secure the defence of the country against aircraft and there was the closest possible co-operation between the army and the navy.

GIVING WARNING OF AIR-RAIDS.

Referring to the question of giving warning of air raids, Lord Derby stated that a conference of naval, military and civil authorities to-day unanimously agreed that giving warning might do more harm than good.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY!

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

HON. MR. BHURGRI URGES IMMEDIATE STARTING.

MADRAS APPEALS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

A MAID SERVANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO BESANT FUND.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law, Member, All-India Congress Committee, has addressed the following letter to the General Secretaries, All-India Congress Committee, Madras:—

Sirs,—I have the honour to request you to call a special emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the following two propositions:—

(1) That the All-India Congress Committee should enter a strong protest against the repressive policy foreshadowed in Lord Pentland's speech and communiqué and in the recent orders and circulars restricting the association of students with public movements and exemplified by the internments of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia.

(2) That the Congress Deputation, appointed at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, should, particularly in view of the starting of this repressive policy in India, immediately leave for England to place the demands of India before the Government and the people of England.

I shall thank you if you take the earliest possible steps to call this meeting.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) G. M. BHURGRI.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

CABLE FROM MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 27.

The following cablegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Madras Congress Committee and Mahajan Sabha strongly protest against internment of Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, who are working on strictly constitutional lines. This repressive policy clearly understood as aiming a blow against urging cause of Self-Government reforms by constitutional methods is creating unrest and will drive deep discontent. Reply of the Secretary of State to the question in Parliament has created extreme disappointment and is evidently based on erroneous representation. Respectfully pray reconsideration and reversal of the policy."

HYDERABAD (SIND) CITIZENS' PROTEST.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR HOME RLUE PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 25.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 27.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee, the Citizens' Association and the Home Rule League a huge mass meeting was held on Sunday, to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. About 3,000 people of all ages and classes attended the audience overflowing the verandahs of the capacious Town Hall.. A Sindhi version of Mrs. Besant's "Last Message" was published by the Home Rule League. Mrs. Besant's portrait was placed in a conspicuous position on the platform. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the hall resounded repeatedly with the cries of "Bande Mataram", and "Bharat Mataki Jai." Several men of advanced age, and extremely moderate views, who had seldom attended or spoken on political platforms, have been so deeply touched by the event that they volunteered to speak.

The proceedings commenced with an introductory speech by the chairman, followed by an inspiring national song, which closed amidst cries of "Bande Mataram." Mr. Mathradas Ramchand, Secretary, District Committee, one of the oldest Congressmen in Sind, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting most emphatically protests against the policy of the various Local Governments in India to repress the present thoroughly constitutional agitation for an early grant of Self-Government, a policy which is against the traditions of British history and the avowed principles for which this war is waged, and condemns the unjust and arbitrary action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, regarding it as an outrage on Indian liberties and is emphatically of opinion that Mrs Besant's agitation is not endangering public peace and resolves to carry on the agitation with unremitting vigour."

The resolution was seconded and supported by eight men representing all phases of political opinion in most touching speech. A spirit of determination to continue the agitation in the face of all difficulty pervaded the whole meeting.

A POOR MAID-SERVANT'S CONTRIBUTION.

In response to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's call for funds for Mrs. Besant over Rs. 800 were subscribed on the spot, among the contributors being men who formerly fought shy of even the words "Home Rule" and also a poor maid servant who gave four annas.

The resolution was carried amid resounding cries of "Bande Mataram," the audience standing and the chairman garlanding the portrait of Mrs. Besant. A committee was appointed to collect funds.

A resolution for sending messages to the Premier, the Secretary of State, the Governments of India, Bombay and Madras, and to the leading papers in England and India was passed.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Twenty-five men joined the Home Rule League on the spot, including Messrs. Mathradas Ramchand, Hirdaram Mewaram, leading pleader of Karachi and great philanthropist, Dr. Valiram, a leading medical practitioner of Hyderabad. The meeting gave the clearest evidence of people's determination to continue and stand by the Home Rule work at all risks.

HYDRABAD (SIND) HOME RULE LEAGUES' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 27.

The Home Rule League, Hydrabad (Sind) Branch, passed resolutions placing on record its strongest disapproval of the Madras Government's attitude towards the constitutional agitation for Self-Government, emphatically condemning the grossly unjust and high-handed action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and stating that it is emphatically of opinion that the constitutional agitation for the early grant of Self-Government should be carried on at all risks and with greater vigour by ethods followed by Mrs. Besant.

PROTEST BY AHMEDABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Ahmedabad branch of the Home Rule League held on the 24th instant:—

"Ahmedabad Branch of Home Rule League for India resolves that the news of internment of the venerable Mrs. Besant and two of her indefatigable fellow-workers, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, in the noble cause of winning freedom for our country on constitutional lines laid down by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League has created a feeling of deep indignation at the abuse of power acquired by the executive Government in this country under the Defence of India Act, and this League is confident that such unjustifiable repression of strictly constitutional agitation for Home Rule in India will only serve to strengthen the movement to win the freedom, which is the birth-right of every nation, and calls upon every patriotic Indian to rally round the cause of Home Rule.

"Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League strongly protests against Lord Pentland's Council-speech denouncing the Home Rule agitation in India with a threat of repressive measures and urges upon the necessity of his Majesty's immediate and clear declaration of a policy of granting, soon after the cessation of the war, Self-Government as advocated by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League.

"This League further resolves that the recent orders of the Government of Bombay putting restraint on the liberty of school and college students attending public meetings, besides being a sad comment on the kind of training at present provided for them in public institutions, is highly injurious to the building up of self-reliance and other manly traits of character, and urges upon the Government to immediately withdraw the said order.

"It is further resolved to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad."

JALGOAN CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Jalgoan was held on 24th instant, under the auspices of the East Khandesh District Association, Mr. A. R. Mhalas presiding, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"The citizens of Jalgoan assembled in public meeting record their emphatic protest against the arbitrary application of the Defence of India Act against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia, and the order of internment passed against them is in their opinion quite unjust and unjustifiable.

"That the President be authorised to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras.

"That this meeting conveys its most respectful sympathy to Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and expresses its profound admiration for the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit with which they have worked and suffered for the attainment of Self-Government as resolved upon by the Lucknow Congress and expresses its determination to abide by the same."

The President was authorised to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. The President was also authorised to communicate the full sympathy of the meeting of the citizens of Jalgoan with the objects of the public meeting shortly to be held in Bombay on behalf of the whole Presidency.

DADAR LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Dadar Branch of the Home Rule League held on the 24th instant, resolutions were passed recording its most emphatic protest against the misuse of the Defence of India Act against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, condemning the reflections of Lord Pentland, in his recent speech on Indian politics appealing to the British Parliament to immediately intervene and avoid the discontent and avert the consequent caatstrophe that may follow, by recalling all reactionary bureaucrats in this land and giving practical shape to the Self-Government resolution of the Congress passed at the Lucknow session, and advocating Swadeshi among all true Indians.

SURAT LADIES' APPRECIATION OF MRS. BESANT'S SERVICES.

A public meeting of ladies of Surat was held on the 26th instant at the Hatkeshwar all under the presidentship of Mrs. Hiragavri Harisukhram Munsuf, when a resolution was passed. "Acknowledging with ratitude Mrs. Annie Besant's many-sided rvices to this country, and strongly protesting against the order of internment passed by the Madras Government against such noble and old lady, and flatly refusing believe that her activities were ever dangerous and disloyal."

A CORRECTION.

Mrs. Mitrabai Sirur of Hubli wires to us that she is not the daughter of Sir arayan Chandavarkar as reported in the telegraphic report of Hubli ladies' protest eeting regarding Mrs. Besant's internment, appearing in our issue of Tuesday last.

LAHORE CITIZENS' PROTEST MEETING.

TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held to-morrow at Bradlaugh Hall at 7 p.m., to express sympathy with Mrs. Annie Besant and her co-workers and to protest against the action taken by the Madras Government against her and her co-workers. It is expected that the Hon. Fazl Hussain, Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Barristers, and others will speak on the occasion.

THE "A. B. PATRIKA" CASE.

ARTICLES HELD TO CONSTITUTE CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

In delivering judgment in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" contempt of Court, to-day, the Chief Justice held the articles constituted contempt of Court and discharged Motilal Ghose, two other directors and manager, but fined the printer, Rs. 300.

His Lordship observed, it was essential that the legislature should provide for the registration of the editor, so that the responsibility might be placed in the proper quarter without any difficulty.

Justices Woodroffe, Mukerjee, Chitty, and Fletcher, delivered concurring judgments.

PRESS ACT IN OPERATION.

"NEW TIMES" OF KARACHI ORDERED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 27.

The "New Times," a new daily paper started six weeks ago in Karachi, has been ordered to deposit Rs. 500 as security under the Press Act, exception having been taken to some leaders in recent issues of the paper. At the hearing before the City Magistrate, the pleader for the Editor tendered a lengthy written explanation contending that the articles did not overstep the bounds of legitimate criticism and asking that a warning only be given for the first offence.

BRITISH OFFICERS' FREEDOM FROM CUSTOMS DUTY.

PROTEST FROM TRADES ASSOCIATION.

In view of Reuter's telegram stating that Mr. Chamberlain had announced in the House of Commons that "he was communicating with the Government of India on the question of allowing all officers in the British service in India to import articles by post, free of customs duty", the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd., have telegraphed the following protest to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India:—

BOMBAY, June 23.

"Members Bombay Presidency Trades Association beg respectfully to enter most emphatic protest against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow all officers in British service in India to import articles by post free of customs duty. This is likely to prove serious and unfair blow to Indian trading interests. Detailed representation follows".

MADRAS CORPORATION.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE PROPERTY TAX.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 27.

It is proposed to introduce an emergency legislation for raising the maximum rate of property tax in the Corporation. It is proposed to increase the maximum rate of property tax from 18¼ per cent. to 25 per cent. The latter is the rate provided for in the Madras Corporation Bill now under consideration so that the emergency legislation, if passed, will only bring into force a small portion of that Bill probably a year in advance.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

WITNESSES CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 27.

The case under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against political suspects Manohar Pain and four others, before the District Magistrate, was resumed. Fourteen witnesses already examined-in-chief, were tendered for cross-examination.

Bepin Behari Dass, hotel-keeper, said he could not give the names of all who took meals in his hotel. He di dnot remember when the accused Manohar gave his name as Harichandra, nor in whose presence. He had no suspicion against the accused. He knew him as a good man.

Ramchandra Samajdar said, Girindra Chakrawati served as private tutor to his son for eight months. Then the accused Manohar was appointed. Both were known to be good men. If a man is Chakrawati, he cannot assume the surname of Ghoshal. Every Hindu has a secret name and sometimes a man has three or four pet names.

Amulya Samajadar said that Manohar used to teach him very attentively taking much interest.

Dwarkia Persad Boral, Zemindar, stated he had no suspicion against Girindra who hired his house before the police inquired. Manindradhar, his brother-in-law, was taken by the police on two or three occasions and detained from half to one hour. The police did not tell him that Manilal would be interned. None were present when Jyotsh Daroga brought the accused Girindra to him for identification.

Drajadula Dhar said he saw the accused Bidhu Bhusan only once in the Madura Lodge. At the time of identification his spectacles were given to another.

Sachindra Kumar Ghose said, his teacher Gurudass took great pains in teaching him. He proved the writing of Gurudass *on tatsat* in his exercise book.

Debendra Majumder stated that Badal selected Gurudass as teacher to his brother, while Gurudass lived with him as a paying boarder and took him to own house. Witness had occasion to open Gurudass's bag, but saw no cartridges in it.

Witness was then re-examined at length to show that he did not tell the truth.

OUTRAGING A WOMAN'S MODESTY.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT TO A RAILWAY MISTRY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Mr. Gurney, Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, has sentenced Munna Khan, a mistry employed in the engineering department, E. I. Railway, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, three months of it to be in solitary confinement, and a fine of Rs. 100, for outraging the modesty of a European lady, Mrs. Bird, wife of a guard. It was alleged that the accused entered her quarters on 11th May last, caught hold of her hands and touched her in an indecent manner. The accused denied the charge and said his duty was to make repairs in the railway quarters. He was asked to do certain repairs to the punkahs, which was the duty of a carpenter and he refused. Mrs. Bird abused him and he went away.

The magistrate, however, found the charge proved and gave the above exemplary punishment. The fine, if realised, will be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED DRIVING OF MOTOR CAR WITHOUT LICENSE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 27.

Captain D. Manson, R.A.M.C., appeared before Mr. Westropp, I.C.S., Collector, Poona, to-day to answer a carge of driving a motor car without a license and causing fatal injuries to a native policeman at midnight on the night of the 15th instant. The Assistant Public Prosecutor assisted by Mr. Boyd, D.S.P. prosecuted, Captain Manson being undefended.

Among the witnesses called were Inspector Corley, who detailed the investigation he had made and Mr. Ben Defrece, manager arcks and Co., opposite whose house the accident occurred, who deposed to finding pieces of broken glass belonging to the car's lamp and among them pieces of broken O. T. bottles from the track made by the car. It was evident it had been travelling along the left of the road. Mr. Defrece said, but had swerved to the centre about 9 yards from where the glass was found. There were no lights anywhere near the scene of accident.

Lieut. Fricker, Welsh Regiment, said he and some friends were in the car with Captain Manson. The car's lamps were three parts shaded and were dim. It was either the sudden swerve of the car or the application of brakes that made him look ahead and he saw two policemen when the car was almost on the top of them. The car stopped within ten yards. Captain Manson took the man in front off to the hospital in the car and he followed with the other man in the first carriage, which he stopped when it was passing the spot. This man got into the carriage and out of it at the hospital by himself. The second man must have been annoned into by the first.

The case is proceeding.

LADY PHAYRE'S FUNERAL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 27.

The funeral of Lady Phayre, this morning, was attended by a large gathering, including many military officers of the station. General Sir Arthur Phayre and Miss Phayre were the chief mourners. Among those present at the funeral were the Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, and Major E. H. S. James.

Rev. Dr. Borlaise conducted the service.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1917-18.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A resolution on the budget estimates of the income and expenditure of the Port Trust, Calcutta, for the year 1917-18, states that in view of the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on borrowing by local bodies, the Port Commissioners have for the year 1917-18 restricted their expenditure to such as is absolutely unavoidable on the works in connection with the docks extension scheme and No. 3 Calcutta Jetty. The total estimated outlay amounts to Rs. 19,88,000, which will be met without fresh borrowing from the estimated credit balance on 31st March 1917 of Rs. 45,00,000 on capital account. The Governor in Council with the previous approval of the Government of India sanctions the outlay.

Revenue receipts for the year 1917-18 (including receipts from special war surcharges) have been estimated at the reduced figure of Rs. 1,52,26,862 as against Rs. 1,56,55,440 the estimate of the preceding year. The Commissioners anticipate that the effect of war conditions on their revenue is likely to be accentuated this year, both as regards import and general export trade, by the restrictions recently imposed by Government on the shipment of jute and tea, as well as by shortage of freight and difficulties of exchange, which have been so pronounced for the last few months. The ordinary revenue expenditure of the Trust, exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges, has been estimated at Rs. 86,32,242 as compared with Rs 83.16,308 the estimate for 1916-17, the difference being due mainly to provision of another one lakh for depreciation and to allowance for increased cost of materials including coal. Interest and sinking fund charges amount to Rs. 69.38,473 and the estimated deficit Rs. 3,43,853.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

VICEROY PRESIDES AT ANNUAL MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association was held this evening, the Viceroy presiding. The Commander-in-Chief presenting the report of the Association, expressed satisfaction at the work done and appealed to the heads of civil and military administrations to consider in consultation with medical men the formation of batches of lady visitors for visiting station hospitals and in other ways to help soldiers. Sir Pardey Lukis bore testimony to the smooth working of the Joint War Committee.

The Viceroy brought the proceedings to a close by an address in which he endorsed the Commander-in-Chief's suggestion and said that "we in India should help to relieve the pressure of the people at Home." He appealed for continued financial help from the public. In conclusion, he commended the work of Sir Pardey Lukis and the Committee.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

IMPERIAL GOVT. APPROVE POST-GRADUATE REGULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Intimation has been received that the Government of India have approved of the new post-graduate regulations which were submitted to them by the Senate of the Calcutta University under the provisions of the Universities Act. The regulations will come into immediate operation.

"MANTRI."

The current month has seen a welcome accession to the ranks of vernacular journalism in Bombay. A new Marathi daily, named "Mantri" ("The Statesman"), is being published since the 1st instant by Mr. G. D. Dolvi, the enterprising editor of the "Maratha Mitra." Though striving particularly to voice the aspirations and views of the Maratha and other backward classes, the policy of the paper, we are assured, will be non-sectarian and the "Mantri" will seek to promote the true interests of the country. In spite of the high cost of paper and other materials, the price of the new daily has been kept at half an anna only which is sure to commend itself to the poorer classes to whom the "Mantri" chiefly appeals. We wish our contemporary every success and a long and useful career.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The share market was dull to-day, the only feature of interest being inter-bazar activity in jute mill shares which were firmer when the market opened, but ruled easier towards the close. Coal shares attracted very little attention, the tone of market being quiet but steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Borrea 20; Jainty Central 16-4; Parasea 4-6, 4-8, 4-10; Phularitand 8-4, 8-8, 8-10; Sendra 22; Western 14-4, 14-8.

Jute:—Auckland ord 213, 208; Belvedere ord 307; Budge-Budge ord 365, 358; Clive ord 148-8, 147, 145, 143; Dalhousie ord 327, 325; Delta ord 385, 390; Fort Gloster ord 425, 420; Fort William ord 154; Howrah ord 295, 287; Kamarhatty ord 320; Kanknarrah ord 430; Kelvin ord 490; Khardah pref 100, 101; Lawrence ord 310, 306; National ord 240; New Central ord 351; Naihati ord 269 s.l.; Northbrook ord 32-8, 32, 31-12; Reliance ord 263, 259, 258, 259; Standard ord 357, 360, 362, 358; Waverley 9-4, 9-8.

Tea:—Bishnuth 25, 25-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerated Gas Factory 130, 131; Bengal Bonded Warehouse A 887-8; Great India Posphate 8 p; Kamarhatty Jute debs 100; Titagur Paper ord 140.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots at Rs. 66-4 to Rs. 67-8.

ITALY'S WAR AIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no small surprise to an Italian to see the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," usually so sympathetic towards Italian national aims and commenting on Italy's espirations with such clear foresight, suddenly side with the irresponsible and fanatical Russian demagogues and clamour against annexation.

First of all we deny that Italy's claim of control over Albanian territories cuts across the principle of nationality. This is absurd in the face of the very visible fact that Albania does not exist as a nationality, it is a mere geographical expression or more precisely a former province of European Turkey, for centuries living in a chaotic state of disunion and intestine strifes, habited by heterogenous races with no unity of ideals, language, religion or any such sentimental factors which give body and soul to a nationality.

Further, we do not admit that imperialistic motives or mere greed of aggrandisement fostered Italy's claim of protectorate, no Eldorado or Golconda awaits us there, but an unkempt, impoverished and unproductive roadless country on the verge of starvation and in a permanent state of bankruptcy, that will mean a heavy drain on the finances, labour and energy of new Italy.

Here again, as in the case of Tripoli, our intervention was forced upon us not by imperialistic or materialistic aims, but by imperious political exigencies which could not be ignored without peril to our future safety. As Tripoli is the southern, Albania is the western, wall or fence closing in Italy, and while not dangerous when in the present weak and tottering state, it would be a deadly menace to our freedom and independence. The day it is taken over by an enemy it would be fortified and made into a towering bastion by which to cripple our activity and besiege us at pleasure. It is, therefore, only the dictates of a sound policy of foresight, and caution of self-preservation, that make our statesmen act in this matter, in such a firm and energetic manner, without weakness and prudish sentimentalism.

That this is not a chimerical, but a real danger that exists and has existed, recent events have amply proved. For a long time before this war, unscrupulous Austria, assisted by her willing German partner in crime, made Albania the chief goal of her Balkan's ambitions, and by cunning and shameful political intrigues which did not stop at treachery and murder, strove hard to make of the Albanian coast an Austro-German battlement, which would keep Italy at bay under the direct menace of its guns and submarines. But even should Italy's motives be less high and imperious, even if her war aims, as you suggest, go against the policy of no annexation—another thing made in Germany—may we ask what is the standard that will be set before the Peace Conference for this policy of the clean hands: that all territories under foreign governments shall be returned to their ancient motherland and nationality, or only that those who have, may keep, but those who have not, must not dare to ask and covet any territorial possession?

This would no doubt please some, but not all the Allies. Italy does not stand amongst these, as the fat rich partner, who has got wealthy on centuries of successes and conquests and provided now with plenty of good things and ample space to stretch her growing limbs, can afford to live in peace, comfort and content, neither striving nor aspiring to gain more.

We are yet a small, young, poorly furnished nation, not yet whole and sorely encumbered on every side by older and more bulky neighbours, and all our young energy and lusty appetite cannot be satisfied in getting back only what is our own. Only brutal force and monstrous disregard of justice kept from us, for such a long time, the "Italia Irredenta." In this general stock taking of races and nations, we want more room, little more space in which to develop our future welfare, we want to do away with the past iniquities and injustices that kept Italy like an Egyptian mummy, in an historical coffin and made her, not the marvellously active and stubborn fighting and civilising power, she now is, but an historical museum for German professors, or a honeymoon hostel for cosmopolitan tourists; our national lungs need more space to breathe in, we want more room for our growing shoulders to move about.

For this it is essential for us to have security at home and safe neighbours and for this we must have a free hand in Albania. Recent events and unsuccessful experiments have proved to the world that Albania cannot be trusted, like many other uncivilised countries, to govern herself without falling into complete anarchy and chronic revolution. Hence the necessity of being under the control and protection of a responsible and enlightened European power, and this power for obvious reasons can only be Italy.

Far from sharing your views that this will lead to future complications in the Balkans, we are of the opinion that this will be the only means to prevent this. At the end of this frightful war we cannot afford to leave next door to us a yet weaker sort of Greece in the form of an apparent free Albania, to be cajoled, menaced and corrupted by conspiring German, Austrian or Turkish political agents, as this would be the spark to set fire to the powder magazine of Europe.

Only a few Greeks—and these do not count any longer—will endorse your statement that Italy is acting in the face of the dislike of the Albanians. So far, we have only heard that the Italians are everywhere received by the inhabitants as deliverers and with the greatest enthusiasm.

This much stated, we cannot help smiling at the hypocrisy of the so much talked of "principle of nationality" when we look upon the territorial *status quo* of the world as at present constituted. A child would see that it is only one of the many empty political phrases or, better, a sentimental illusion like anarchy, socialism or internationalism, devoid of all reality. Where could we find people foolish enough to ask England to give up Mesopotamia to the Turk after her glorious conquest, or to the indolent Arab, out of regard to the principle of nationality?

How can England or France in good faith, oppose Italy's hold on an extinct nationality like that of Albania, when England holds Malta and France, Corsica and Nice, all of them members of living Italy?.....Friends can be frank and the truth must be spoken.

To close, we are proud that in the face of so much soft talk, indecision and pusillanimity of bed-room slippered politicians who do not dare to tread for fear of making a noise, Baron Sonnino has dared to look things boldly in the face and speak the truth, for in calamitous times like the present we have no place for the soft idealistic cant of the Russian Demagogues, who are doing their utmost to lose the war. We prefer the business-like and grim energy of the Italians, who are shattering Austria's might in many hard fought fights.

Thanking you for your hospitality.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

56, Esplanade Road.
Bombay, 23rd June.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty List No. 428, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Captain R. D. Smith.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Indian Medical Services:—Capt. S. D. Ratnagar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 8th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 21st of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.; Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Opening St. John's United Service Church Army Club, Colaba, by the Bishop of Bombay 6 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 29.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.
Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9-45 p.m.
Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday.

SATURDAY, June 30.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

MONDAY, July 2.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 27.

570 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

Pte. A. K. Motiwalla, Bombay Detachment (Deceased.)

Lte. J. D. Cooper, Transferred to Bombay Artillery.

No. 32 Pte. P. J. Dhumbhara, Transferred to 1st Btn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

No. 459 Pte. S. J. Murphy, Transferred to 2nd Btn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

No. 504, Pte. P. H. L. Ryan, Transferred to 2nd Btn. B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

Pte. R. J. Mulla, Transferred to Aden Rifles.

No. 460 Pte. H. G. Nowman, (over age.)

571 Promotes.—No. 435 Pte. D. K. Irani is transferred from Ahmednagar to Bombay Detachment.

No. 442, Pte. K. M. Willis is transfered from Ahmednagar to Nasik Detachment.

572 Move.—Captain R. T. Frere Norfolk Regt. (Supervising Officer Poona Rifles.) proceeded to Ahmednagar on Sunday 24th instant on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY. Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A farewell meeting was arranged on Sunday, by the students of the School, in honour of Mr. J. A. Limaye, proceeding to Simla to join Government service, when reference was made to his useful work in the School.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and ten deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, Khara Talao reporting one attack, Market and Kumbharwada one attack and one death each, Fort Northern one attack and two deaths, Mazagon two attacks and one death, and Maratha Hospital five deaths. There were two attacks from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 86 as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of last year and 41 of 1915.

A LECTURE ON SHAKESPEARE.

Under the auspices of the Goan Union and in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano at Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Mr. C. P. da Cunha, solicitor, will deliver a lecture on "Shakespeare, the Man and the Poet," on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m. The lecture is in aid of the fund for the Prevention of Female Emigration. Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOSS
are the most perfect
OIL-AIR
STOVES
1 2 3 4 5 Burners
Particulars from—
L. ROYSAMPAT
BOMBAY New Queen's Road. DELHI Kashmir Gate. KARACHI Elphinston Street.

STRIKE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN.

GRIEVANCES COMMUNICATED TO AGENT

The men, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga, went to the workshops at the usual hour yesterday morning, when they found the gates closed and a notice put up saying the works had been closed until further notice by the order of the Agent, to whom the workmen should in the meantime send a written statement of their grievances. A couple of hours after, the workmen dispersed quietly and about twenty of them came to see a legal adviser. In the afternoon they went to the administrative offices of the Railway Company; with Mr. J. Baptista, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Baptista saw the Agent, to whom he handed a written statement of the workmen's grievances. The Agent received the same and promised to consider it at an early date and pass necessary orders. He also said the works had been closed that day by his order, but would be re-opened to-day. Mr. Baptista communicated this to the workmen, who agreed to resume work to-day.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA

Messrs. V. A. Patwardhan and L. R. Bhopatkar, Honorary Secretaries of the Local Self-Government Conference, write to us as follows:—

A Conference of all Local Bodies in the Presidency, styled as the "Local Self-Government Conference," will be held at Poona under the auspices of the Poona City Municipality and the District Local Board, Poona, on the 27th and 28th July 1917.

The following subjects, among others, will be taken up for discussion at the Conference:—

(a) the constitution and powers of Local Bodies;

(b) the improvement of the resources of Local Bodies;

(c) free and compulsory primary education;

(d) the formation of a separate Local Self-Government service;

(e) the introduction of the system of village Panchayats;

(f) training schools for employees serving under Municipalities and Local Boards.

Suggestions regarding any other subjects to be discussed at the Conference are cordially invited, and they should reach the Secretaries not later than 12th July 1917.

Papers bearing on the different aspects of Local Self-Government will be read at the Conference.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

"THE GAY MAID."

The new Gaiety Company of talented artists, under Mr. Steve Buckingham, are putting on to-night a comedy entitled "The Gay Maid." It deals with the pranks of a maid who, to revenge herself on her mistress who has dismissed her, personates an intending lady visitor of high rank, puts on airs, makes love to the Vicar and his son and in short makes the whole house topsy-turvy. In the production of this playlet, Mr. Steve Buckingham will be assisted by Rosie Castello, who will appear in the title role, Peggy Castello, whose dancing has been an attraction at the Palace of Varieties, Minnie Bartelle, Ivy McGrath, C. Morris and Fred Harcourt. The playlet will be preceded by standard vaudevilles and a cinema programme, including a thrilling drama entitled "The Enmity of Love," of which the scenes are laid amid the beautiful surroundings of the Wild West of America. All these attractions should make up an excellent programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There is no mistaking the popularity of the works of Charles Dickens in Bombay. "The Old Curiosity Shop," which has been filmed and is being shown this week at the Royal Opera House, is attracting very large audiences at every performance. The fact that the picture is a British production, is a strong thing in its favour, but students of Dickens require more than that. They want an exactness of detail in the scenery and a characterisation of the parts in the true Dickens' spirit. All this they have, and so the film has been well spoken of everywhere. There are only two more nights in which the picture may be seen, so cinema-goers should lose time in seeing it.

CHILD RUN OVER BY TRAIN AND KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Hyder Sardar, a Mahomedan boy, aged three years, residing with his mother near the railway fence between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi. The evidence was to the effect that the child was in the habit of playing near the railway line. At 6 p.m. the deceased's mother, whilst she was cooking food, heard a train pass and next heard shouts. On coming out, she found the child lying dead beside the line. The child used to play there every day and was not nervous. The mother said it was the Angel of Death who had taken the child inside the railway fence into danger. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased while playing about the line having been run over by a train.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual general meeting of Young Men's Hindu Association was held on Sunday at the premises of the Association, under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. Mantri. The report for the year 1916-17 stated that the Association has done and has been doing very useful work in Bombay for the last seven years. It has started religious, social and educational activities which are in full swing under the management of the young members of the Association. The Association has also started a hostel for college students with very small fees, but the accommodation is very small and limited to only 15 students. There is a great demand for such accommodation and a scheme is under contemplation for providing the Association with a building of its own. The number of members, which was 349 in the preceding year, increased to 473 during the year under report and the receipts which were Rs. 3,988-2-11 in the year 1915-16, rose to Rs. 5,063-0-2 this year.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, one of the well known citizens of Bombay, has placed a handsome sum at the disposal of the G. V. Panandikar in appreciation of his valuable school publications, with a view to their distribution among the principal schools.

THE SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that you should allow the mining of the R. M. S. "Mongolia," within a few miles of port, to pass uncommented upon. Such an occurrence in Home waters would have roused the ire of the little "ginger group" in the House to unbounded flights of inquisitiveness and have brought down anathema after anathema upon the devoted head of the First Lord of the Admirality, *videlicet*, in the submarining of food-laden ships after getting to the nearest Home port through having to go to another port for unloading because of want of proper arrangements for being unladen at the nearest port.

The "Mongolia," it is said, is the third ship to be mined within the last few days and who is there to answer for it? The Indian Legislative Council is a long way from meeting but even if it were meeting tomorrow and some irrepressible Billing or Pringle or Hogge should have the temerity to question the Army Department about it he would be met with o calculatedly freezing statement which would do more to smother any shred of temerity he may have had left in him for the rest of the Session than serve the purpose for which he ventured to interpellate.

Where is the R. I. M.? What are they doing? One has read and heard so much of this arm of the Senior Service that after occurrences such as this one is led almost into a misgiving as to its very existence. Times out of number there have been gazetted large numbers of young fellows as Temporary Sub-Lieutenants, but how are they employed and where are our Mine-Sweepers for which they are supposed to be taken on? I have heard it said, but I do not know how far it is true, that many regular R. I. M. Service men repudiate these newly foisted young fledglings of Sub-Lieutenants whose sole occupation, as a local wag puts it, is not to be overcome by their uniforms and epaulets but yet to let the concoctions of every bar in Bombay make them top heavy and to be the adornment of restaurants and hotels. It is boldly asserted that these men do not actually belong to the R. I. M. but are appointed by the War Office which is responsible for them. How are they selected? What qualifications are demanded? What are the qualifications of many of the men now serving as Sub-Lieutenants? What are their antecedents? Is it true that many of these new officers, who are Eurasians, were but yesterday ordinary clerks on petty tramps drawing paltry salaries? I think, Sir, it is quite time some one interested himself in this burning question and elucidated not simply a plausible explanation but a wholesale overhauling of the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. What did Mr. Lloyd George say about "Ships, Ships, and Ships"? Has the gravity of the loss of every single ton been realised here as it is at Home? The Mongolia must surely have sent out "S. O. S." messages; how is it that no ship responded or was rushed out to her assistance? Might she not have been towed into harbour, might not his Majesty's mails have been saved? All these are questions which need a searching inquiry.—Yours, etc.

MARIN D'EAU DOUCE,

Bombay, 27th June.

VACCINATION AND LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—

"I regard the compulsory (Vaccination) Acts of 1853, 1867 and 1871, as an undue and inexpedient intervention of the State, in a matter which should be left to each family to decide for itself. Non-vaccinated people are not a source of injury to their neighbours; for their neighbours can get themselves vaccinated."

Dr. J. H. Bridges, F.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Late Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

In reference to the case of the Karachi schoolmasters—reported yesterday in your valued columns—who are being persecuted for non-compliance with the Compulsory Vaccination Act on religious and conscientious grounds, permit me to say a few words.

The whole case rests, like the *Iliad* of Homer, in a nutshell. If vaccination protects from small-pox, those who want vaccination can get it, and, according to their theory, they need not fear the presence of non-vaccinators, from whom they are already safe. Their vaccination, if worth anything, has secured them already. Why desire to force their views on people who don't want them and from whom, on their own showing, they can receive no possible physical injury? In this view, which is based on that held by vaccinators, any interference with people of the other way of thinking, is a needless impertinence—a gross and infamous cruelty. Medical orthodoxy is, in its latest operation, wholly indefensible; in fact, it is far less defensible than any ecclesiastical orthodoxy whatever. It is a vile outrage on the liberty of the subject and there is no enormity that the same one-sided pretence of expediency might not be held to sanction. Vaccinators equally with anti-vaccinators are, therefore, altogether interested in opposing a paternal despotism which, beginning with vaccination, has no definite logical limit. The dearest right of a human being—that namely of authority over his own household—is not to be violated at the bidding of State officials or in the interest of a corrupt clique. It is gratifying to find that the public is gradually becoming cognisant of the vast evil attending a medical despotism enforced by State surveillance. When parents *know* that vaccination is useless against small-pox and dangerous in itself, it is tyrannical to compel them to submit their children to the operation, because prescribed by law. "The law is an unendurable usurpation," says Prof. F. W. Newman, "and creates the right of resistance." Happy is the land where law is at one with justice and no man can render better service to his country than by setting himself at variance with unjust law and proving by his example and his suffering where it stands in need of amendment. The noblest passages in the history of the human race are those which record how injustice and ignorence embodied in law have been confronted and overthrown by justice and wisdom embodied in individuals. Personal liberty is one of the choicest of blessings and that, wholly apart from medical theories, requires to be jealously guarded.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. P.

Bombay, June 26.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the draft resolutions to be brought before the Educational Conference that will hold its sittings in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, commencing on Saturday next:—

UNIVERSITY.

I. This Conference expresses its satisfaction that a beginning has been made in the direction of post graduate teaching by the University of Bombay and requests the Government of India to place adequate funds at the disposal of the University for its extension.

II. This Conference is convinced that for the more efficient working of the University as well as for its wider and fuller development the following reforms are urgently needed, viz:—

(i) That the number of ordinary fellows should not be less than one hundred of whom thirty should be elected by Registered graduates; thirty by the faculties and the rest nominated by Government.

(ii) That the nominated fellows should hold office for life.

(iii) That the Senate should have unrestricted discretion in the matter of the affiliation and the disaffiliation of colleges and in the making of regulations.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

III. This Conference is of opinion that the existing facilities for Higher Education in the Presidency are quite inadequate and requests Government to have one properly equipped Art College in each District.

IV. This Conference is of opinion that all Professors of Government Arts Colleges should be ex-officio members of the Indian Educational Service and should have equal status and emoluments; this Conference further urges that the graduates of Indian Medical Colleges should without going to England be eligible for the Indian Medical Service under certain well defined conditions.

V. This Conference considers it necessary that an adequate system of Research Scholarship should be started and maintained by Government for the advancement and diffusion of scientific learning.

VI. In view of the fact that the vernaculars of the Presidency do not receive an adequate place in the present system of Education this Conference recommends to the University to include them among optional subjects in the B.A. course.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

VII. This Conference is of opinion that the scale of fees in the secondary schools of this Presidency is so high as to be a deterrent to the parents of many boys and girls of moderate means and while welcoming the recent rise in the percentage of free studentship requests the Government to lower the fees with a due regard to the resources of the people of the Presidency.

VIII. This Conference is of opinion that the Headmasters and Managers of primary and secondary schools should have absolute discretion in the selection of text books for their classes and that the Department of Public Instruction should not interfere with the exercise of that discretion except on the broad grounds of morality or public policy.

IX. This Conference disapproves of the direct or indirect interference of the Education Department in the management of private secondary schools and urges its abolition.

X. This Conference considers that the salaries at present paid to teachers in primary and secondary schools are quite inadequate and urges upon the Government the manifest desirability of securing a modest competence to a very useful class of public servants.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

XI. This Conference deplores the extremely slow progress of primary education in the country after hundred years of British rule and inspite of the oft-repeated declarations of the Government regarding the claims of mass education on the support of the State; and urges the immediate necessity of making primary education free and compulsory throughout the country.

XII. This Conference requests the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to place the primary education of the city on a footing consistent with the city's greatness prestige population resources and revenue.

XIII. This Conference is of opinion that the spread of primary education in this residency is considerably hampered for want of trained teachers and urges upon Government the great necessity of opening more training schools at various centres in the Presidency.

XIV. This Conference considers the condition of female education in the country as very unsatisfactory and calling for urgent extension and improvement. It recommends to the Government that in response to the popular opinion simpler facilities should be provided for the education of girls and women.

XV. This Conference gives its cordial welcome to the Women's University of Poona and wishes that the experiment will prove a great success.

XVI. This Conference is of opinion that a complete system of technical, agricultural and commercial education is immediately called for and requests the Government as well as Municipalities of large cities to start and finance schools for that purpose within each Municipal area.

XVII. This Conference regards the education of Backward Classes as a great field for voluntary efforts and requests the various unofficial agencies to devote still greater energy to its extension.

XVIII. This Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for Government to make the Medical Examination of school children a part of the educational system of the Presidency.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Union will be held this evening at 7 p.m., (S.T.) in the rooms of Dr. Sathaye when delegates will be elected to the ensuing Educational Conference. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS EXCUSED GENERAL SERVICE.

The Exemption Tribunal sat yesterday in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., as members. Captain S. T. Shepperd appeared on behalf of the General Commanding Bombay Brigade.

B. S. N. CO.'S STAFF.

Mr. T. W. Birkett applied for a renewal of the period of extension on behalf of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for seven men. As the military representative had nothing to say in the matter exemption was granted until December 31st.

The Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., asked for exemption on behalf of five men. None of them were doing military training, as, they said, they had no time for the same. The military authorities had written to the effect that they were doing work of national importance all their output being utilised for military purposes. The Tribunal ordered an exemption from service until 31st December.

MILITARY STUDENTS IN GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Col. Street asked for exemption on behalf of 32 military students in the Grant Medical College. The Chairman said he did not know why these men should be given total exemption. Col. Street said he had received letters from the Surgeon-General to the Government of India asking him to make an application for exemption. He said they had to do a lot of additional hospital work besides their studies, and it would be rather difficult to find any substitutes for this. All these students were efficient volunteers, but the question was whether they could continue their military work. Asked by Captain Shepperd whether they found time for recreation after their work, Col. Street said they also found time for sleeping and eating. Recreation was quite necessary for them. They had to do hospital duty constantly.

The Chairman said, he would refer the application to the Adjutant of B. V. R., asking for information how much training they had and what further training was required.

Messrs. R. Sharp and Son appeared on behalf of Mr. Martinelli. They said they were stevedores to the P. and O. S. N. Company and Mr. Martinelli was the only European assistant they had and they would be very greatly inconvenienced if he was taken away. He was totally exempted until 31st December.

Mr. E. F. Halliwell, Insurance Agent, was given exemption from general service, but not from local service, as he had no European assistants.

CASE OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

The Director of Public Instruction asked for exemption on behalf of Messrs. R. A. Hoggarth, A. C. Farran, C. J. Sisson, E. R. Firn and A. R. Burnett-Hurst. The first two of these did not get vacation, but the remaining three did. The whole of the vacation was not supposed to be spent in doing nothing, but a part of it was utilised in preparing lectures for the next term. Captain Shepperd said applications in the case of Wilson College were withdrawn, one of the applicants was preparing for examination yet he put in two drills daily.

The Chairman exempted the applicants from general service.

"NOT A EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT."

Mr. A. Vaz wanted exemption from general service on the ground that he was not a European British subject. The Tribunal wanted a certificate of his birth and the consideration of his application was postponed.

The Tribunal will sit to-day at 11-30 a.m.

INDIAN DEFENCE ACT.

FINE FOR FAILURE TO ATTEND DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 27.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, E. Viscardi, lately employed under Messrs. Oakes and Co., was prosecuted for failing to turn up for military duty after registering himself under the Indian Defence Act. Capt. Giffin, Adjutant, Madras Guards, proved that he had deputed a non-commissioned officer to warn the accused personally to report himself at Headquarters for parade. Sergeant Bates corroborated the Adjutant's evidence.

Cross-examined, witness said that the accused had often mentioned that he was an Italian subject. The accused said that his father was an Italian subject, born in Naples and that although he himself was born in Pondicherry; he claimed his father's nationality. The Magistrate said that as the accused had signed and lodged form (A) he was liable for military duty. He therefore fined the accused Rs. 30, or in default to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused asked the Magistrate whether he should report himself again.

The Magistrate: Certainly, unless you wish to be fined again.

(Continued from Column 6.)

he think there were in all to cover the less than 4 lakhs of rupees netted— I presume one-tenth tickets to total of rupees. It seems evident that the R. C. T. C. either used old Derby Sweep tickets commencing at No. 200,000 or issued the higher numbers of new ones to be sold first.

"X's" letter is an echo of the whining of backers of losers, who know nothing about racing and promptly declare that the gee responsible for their loss was "pulled."—Yours, etc.

REX.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

TOTAL 41½ CRORES.

BOMBAY STILL IN THE VAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications up to 7 p. m. on 27th June 1917.

Rs. 41,25,92,322.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bombay ..	10,62,31,800
Bengal ..	10,47,85,900
United Provinces ..	3,21,31,500
Punjab	3,17,85,800
Madras	2,30,88,600
Burma	2,04,58,400
Minor Administrations	1,93,47,300
Central Provinces ..	75,68,100
Behar and Orissa ..	53,31,100
Assam	9,02,600
Rs.	35,18,31,100

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	55,83,600
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	32,38,400
Rs.	2,91,43,100
Post Office .. Rs	3,16,18,122

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On: 7-6-17 Rs.	Up to Dec. Rs.
War Loan	Nil	2,04,900
War Bonds ..	2 050	7,04,050
Cash Certificates ..	9 927-12	13,89,429-8
Rs. ..	11 977 12	22,98,379-8

DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts up to 23rd June 1917:—

Karachi	49,76,355
Ahmedabad	34,71,949
Poona	24,96,279
Rajkot	20,68,979
Kaira	17,75,339
Khandesh East	16,07,667
Sukkur	15,16,285
Belgaum	14,51,220
Hyderabad	12,58,849
Ahmednagar	12,48,465
Satara	12,33,196
Sholapur	11,57,540
Surat	10,86,136
Khandesh West	10,57,797
Nasik	9,21,616
Bijapur	8,07,272
Dharwar	7,45,454
Broach	6,13,312
Larkana	5,34,144
Ratnagiri	5,29,040
Kanara	5,14,819
Baroda	4,63,845
Mirpurkhas	4,02,569
Kolaba	3,73,866
Thana	3,45,389
Aden	2,79,724
Palanpur	1,62,370
Sadra	79,047
Cutch	37,910

Applications for advances to enable investment in the War Loan amounting to Rs. 52,000 has been received by the Karachi Port Trust fro employees.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I understand that the drawing of the W. I. T. C. Lottery will be done by means of the revolving barrel, I write to draw the attention of the public to a drawback in this method which deserves consideration. It is well known that in order to produce motion in a closed space the air present must be of such a volume as to surround the object or objects which should be put in motion. Now, it is easy to conceive that a great number of tickets packed in a barrel becomes practically a solid mass and no amount of revolving will disturb this mass; consequently there is every reason to believe that a lottery drawn under such circumstances does not give every ticket an equal chance.—Yours, etc.,

F. U.

LOTTERY EXPERTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If it were not that people as ill-advised as himself may be led astray by such letters as that of "X," one would feel highly amused at much of the advice handed out to the W. I. T. C. as to how the War Loan Lottery should be conducted. The suggestiveness and injustice he sees in the Calcutta results are one to the first 13 prizes going to tickets numbered between 2 and 2½ lakhs. How many tickets does

(Continued in Column 5.)

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Ignorance and Dishonesty	6
The Principle of Nationality and the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Indian War Loan	5
Bombay Educational Conference	5
Bombay Exemption Tribunal	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Country's Rally	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Independence," "J. L. D. B.," "Citizen," and "Fore-warned."—As the meeting called to consider the matter has postponed the discussion of it "sine die", we do not think it necessary to publish your letters.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 28, 1917.

IGNORANCE AND DISHONESTY.

It is to be regretted at any time, but more especially at a time of crisis like the present, that certain journals which must be presumed to represent influential sections of European opinion in this country bring so little intelligence and information to bear upon the discussion of Indian politics. The offensive character and coarseness of their comments and their attacks on Indian politicians are painful enough, but their consummate ignorance and their political dishonesty is more mischievous, since they not only mislead their readers in India but are also responsible for the creation of false impressions in England, though it may be safely presumed that the political views to which they give expression are not likely to find many sympathisers outside the elect circle which finds its political pabulum in the "Morning Post." The "Statesman" of Calcutta explains to its readers how the notion has suddenly arisen that some wonderful change has occurred in India since the war "from political unpreparedness to a condition in which respectable High Court barristers declare that the country is now perfectly fit for self-government". Incidentally it finds it necessary in doing so to indulge in a number of sneers at the loyalty of Indians during the war. "Some may be disposed to think that the British public have taken too generous a view of the Indian contribution to the war", the Englishman at Home does not realise that it is the Indian troops and the Indian Princes who have found the men and the money and not the educated classes and so on. But the net result is that, since the loyalty of India can be counted on in time of trouble nothing but the question of fitness remains as the criterion of India's claim to self-government. But the political unfitness remains because "the millions are still voiceless and illiterate", "the educated classes are their economic foes" and the "old racial and religious differences survive."

We need not pause to analyse this farrago of sophistry and miss'atements. We quote it only to exhibit the persistent blindness and ignorance, if not deliberate dishonesty, of those who pretend to instruct European opinion in this country. But an even greater depth of ignorance or wickedness is revealed in the estimate of the character of the Home Rule movement which is contained in the following passage:—

There is little doubt, moreover, that this extreme section have brought forward their demand for Home Rule in the belief that during a long and exhausting war the British Government will be more amenable to pressure than in a time of peace. They think that they can now levy a political blackmail and that they can safely carry on a violent agitation because the British Government, appreciating the moral strength which they derive from the conspicuous loyalty of India, will be reluctant to resort to measures of repression. That is the whole secret. These men care nothing for the consequences of exciting hopes which cannot be fulfilled. In fact, they are persuaded that any anarchist crimes which may spring from their propaganda will strengthen their hands. The Government of India, however, cannot afford to allow the seeds of a new anarchism to be sown before their eyes, and it is presumably at their instance that the Madras Government have taken steps to check a mean and dishonest agitation which seeks to trade upon the absorption of the British Empire in a vital struggle.

It is not so much the iniquity of this wholesale libel on Indian politicians that makes one despair but the hopelessness of the utter inability it exhibits to deal squarely and honestly with the political situation as it exists in India to-day on its merits. These are the champions of the repressive policy on which Lord Chelmsford and his provincial governors have embarked. We can only say that, if this mean and national movement had sentation of the national movement had any relation to the motives that actuate the official policy, it would not take very long under such circumstances before the last vestige of Indian loyalty disappeared.

"The Englishman," in its endeavours to justify the action of the Madras Government quotes from their recent communiqué and tells us that there is nothing in it that is antagonistic to the opinions of the best-informed Indian leaders, that it is, in fact, a reflection of the policy of the Congress itself, as laid down in the speech of Sir S. P. Sinha when he was president, and is the policy more recently set forth by the Maharaja of Bikanir when he said that "no reasonable-minded person will contend that India is ripe at the present moment for self-government in the full sense of the term." All this is characteristically dishonest. It may be convenient to quote Sir S. P. Sinha's presidential speeh and then to select an isolated utterance of the Maharaja of Bikanir but it is grossly misleading. Sir S. P. Sinha did not and could not have laid down the policy of the Congress. He expressed his personal views. The policy of the Congress is laid down in its resolutions, and it is perhaps worth recalling that the Congress of which Sir S. P. Sinha was the President passed a self-government resolution, which, if not so elaborate and detailed, was as strong and definite in its terms as that which was passed in the following year at Lucknow. That resolution was put from the chair by Sir S. P. Sinha. *Inter alia* it demanded that the legislative councils should be adequately and truly representative of all sections of the people and have "an effective control over the acts of the Executive Government." It is thus the veriest humbug to pretend that Sir S. P. Sinha and Lord Pentland stand on the same platform. It is equally silly to attempt to drag the Maharaja of Bikanir into the reactionary camp. In the first place, nobody is asking for self-government "in the full sense of the term" at the present moment, so the Maharaja's view as to whether India is ripe for that or not is irrelevant. But it is very much to the point that his Highness, in his final utterance in England, asked for "changes that should strike the imagination" and be "conceived with the breadth and generosity of view which have marked British statemanship in so many parts of the world." We do not know how the most perverse exponent of the views of the Maharaja can reconcile that with Lord Pentland's demand that all thoughts of the early grant of self-government must be put entirely out of mind and his declaration that whatever reforms may be granted will fall far short of the demands of the Congress.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY AND THE WAR.

We publish in another column a long and interesting communication from an Italian correspondent *à propos* of our remarks on the recent declaration of the Italian Foreign Minister claiming the right of Italy to dispose of the future of the Albanian territories occupied by her. We pointed out that any such claim militated against "the principle of nationality" which has been so forcibly enunciated by the Allies as an integral item of their war aims and, moreover, was in clash with the policy of "no annexation" which only the other day was put forward by the new régime in Russia. In indicating this we were not oblivious to the important interests and well-known aspirations of Italy. But our main contention was that this war should end on such a basis of equitable settlement as to preclude, at any rate, the likelihood of future international complications, and Baron Sonnino's declaration ran counter to that conception and expectation of a durable peace. Signor Battistessa puts forward the Italian case with great candour but not with enough knowledge. His arguments are sorely vitiated by one or two unfounded assumptions. He is so wrapped up in the Italian point of view that he has omitted to make sure of his facts regarding Albania. To say, as he does, that "Albania does not exist as a nationality, it is a mere geographical expression or more precisely a former province of European Turkey, ... inhabited by heterogenous races with no unity of ideals, language, religion or any such sentimental factors which give body and soul to a nationality,"—is an entirely erroneous and unhistorical statement. The facts to the contrary are so well-known and so well-established that we are amazed at our correspondent's dogmatism. Every single statement of M. Battistessa lends itself to categorical refutation. Albanians have never been anything but a homogeneous and self-contained nationality as even the Turks found to their cost. Albania was so far from being a mere geographical expression that even the "chaotic state of disunion and internecine strifes" under centuries of Turkish military domination was unable to destroy its distinctive existence and character. The Albanians indeed were the one racial community, with the exception of the Montenegrins, whom the Turks even in the hey-day of their strength and enterprise were not able either to assimilate or entirely to crush. The Albanians always defied Turkish authority and the long period of strife and unrest, which our correspondent mentions, merely represented as a historical fact the unceasing efforts of the Turks to assert themselves and establish their unquestioned sway over the turbulent and independence-loving population of Albania. The Albanians, indeed, have defended their national existence and love of liberty with such heroic tenacity that they have fully earned the right to an assured and self-governing existence under the new dispensation which must be ushered into Europe after the water on a principle of nationality.

Our correspondent's claim that there are "imperious political exigencies,"—*e.g.* "As Tripoli is the southern, Albania is the western, wall or fence closing in Italy,"—seems to us to involve a dangerous doctrine. There must be some rational as well as territorial limits to the defining of legitimate boundaries. An identical type of argument has been used by Germany for imperialistic and materialistic purposes such as our correspondent disclaims for Italy. If Italy is justified in seeking a southern "boundary" after crossing the whole expanse of the Mediterranean and a western one across the stretch of the Adriatic, it is hard to deny the plausibility of the German claim to find a precautionary and extra-territorial "boundary" in Belgium or Poland. Signor Battistessa's contentions on behalf of Italian conquest and possession of Albania, indeed, are strongly reminiscent of the German claims in defending the violation and occupation of Belgium. So far as principles go they are equally untenable.

We are not concerned to deny or defend the transgressions against the principle of nationality that have taken place in the past. The instances, as our correspondent has pointed out, are numerous and glaring. But it is precisely because the world is anxious not to perpetuate the unhappy tradition of past Empire-building which has ended in so truly tragic a *denouement*, that the Allies have laid down as part of their war aims the vindication of nationality and national consent as the principle of Government in the future. In the proportion in which this great idea is embodied and worked out in the peace settlement after the war, will be found the prospects of lasting harmony and concord among the nations of the world in the future.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon.

The meeting of "some of the leading citizens of Bombay" which was convened for last evening, to consider the question of taking steps to secure an extension of Lord Willingdon's term of office, lasted only a few minutes. It could hardly be called a fully representative meeting. There were important absentees and indeed a good many leading citizens were not even invited to attend though, no doubt, some who were invited purposely absented themselves. On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who was the convener of the meeting, Mr. T. W. Birett was voted to the chair. The Chairman immediately called upon Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who, in a few brief sentences, pointed out that it was the general feeling among those present that the time was hardly opportune for the consideration of the question which the meeting was convened to discuss. He proposed, therefore, that the consideration of the matter be adjourned for the present. This was seconded in a speech of a few words only by Sir Shapurji Broacha, carried unanimously without any further discussion, and the meeting was then dissolved. We think the organisers of the movement have been well adivsed in the course they have adopted.

he Indraprastha Hindu Girls' School.

Our readers are familiar with the case of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' School of Delhi which was first taken up and ventilated in our columns. The articles in the "Chronicle" have aroused wide-spread interest in the institution throughout the country. The attempt of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, to damage and prejudice the institution by withdrawing the Government aid of which it was in receipt, simply because the School Committee would not accept his dictation respecting its internal management, has won for the Indraprastha School general sympathy.

eputation to Bombay.

Funds are urgently needed to enable this admirable institution to keep afloat in view of Mr. Hailey's stoppage of the Government grant, and a deputation, consisting of Lala Jugal Kishore, the Hony. Asst. Secretary of the School, and Pundit Shiva Narain Haksar, has come to Bombay in that behalf. We have already pointed out that it would be a national loss if this School were allowed to go under in making a brave fight against official intimidation. We would therefore commend the cause which the deputation has come here to represent as an eminently deserving one. Cheques may be sent to the Allahabad Bank on account of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi.

The Times of India" Imperial Trade Supplement.

Our enterprising morning contemporary presented gratis to its readers on Friday last and to the readers of its Illustrated Weekly edition yesterday an illustrated supplement on "Imperial Trade and the Indian Market." The question of India's trade with the Empire is at this moment occupying the thoughts not only of all interested manufacturers and traders here and abroad, but also of Imperial statesmen and the publication of a bulky supplement wherein the scope of the Indian market and the vast possibilities of expansion of India's leading industries are fully dwelt upon and described with the aid of the latest statistics available, is very opportune and will no doubt make the supplement a highly prized one. All the great industries of India, such as agriculture, cotton, jute, textile, forest, oilseeds, sugar and iron industries and the minor chemical, electrical hydro-electric and mineral industries, are separately dealt with while the expansion of Indian ports and Indian railways, irrigation works, schools of art, currency system and finances, form the subject of other equally interesting contributions.

Official and Personal.

Mr. R. N. Vachaghandhy, Editor and Proprietor of "Sanj Vartman," has been elected by the Parsi Justices of the Peace a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the presentation of the Commemoration Volume to Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar on his 80th birthday will be performed by H. E. Lord Willingdon to-morrow at Poona.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mr. A. M. Madan, Solicitor; Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Bhabha, Bar-at-Law; Mr. ordhandas Karsandas; Mr. Vasanji Premgoculdas; Mr. Waman Dadaji Rane; Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Mulji anchor Ved. In addition about 60 more have joined.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE CRISIS.

EXTREME GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 3 p.m., June 27.

The Manchester correspondent of the "Morning Post" says, the importance of the cotton conference on the 27th instant cannot be exaggerated. The Lancashire cotton trade has reached a crisis comparable with the great cotton famine during the American civil war. How best equitably to distribute the small available supply of cotton in England at a reasonable price and to keep the mills running so as to alleviate as far as possible the threatened widespread distress until new supplies can be shipped are questions of primary importance demanding the undivided attention of employers and operatives. Four hundred thousand bales will not keep the machinery running until the new crop is available, for the average consumption per mill is 150 to 200 bales weekly.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON EXCHANGE.

CLOSED UNTIL JUNE 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ALEXANDRIA, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

The Cotton Exchange has been closed until June 30th.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

A NEW HIGH RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 28.

Renewed foreign and domestic trade buying advanced cotton eighty to ninety-five points. July reached 26.91, a new high record, but the market reacted on realisation, closing however fifty to seventy-two points higher.

LLOYD'S UNDERWRITERS DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 27.

Lloyd's underwriters for one hundred guineas if the war is in progress at the end of 1917, are demanding eighty guineas and proportionally downward to thirty guineas for the end of 1918.

CONFERENCE FOR ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 27.

The following questions will be discussed at the Hague conference regarding war prisoners:—

Resumption and extension of repatriation of combatant and civilian prisoners under the existing agreements; transfer of combatant prisoners to neutral countries in addition to Switzerland; internment of civilian prisoners in neutral countries; more expeditious and satisfactory delivery of prisoners' parcels; punishment of prisoners; reprisals on prisoners and delays and failures in reporting the capture of prisoners.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-German war prisoners conference at The Hague was decided on with a view to avoiding delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries and consequent hardships to prisoners whom it was desired to benefit.

BARON VON RAUTENFELS' LUGGAGE.

ABUSE OF IMMUNITY FROM LUGGAGE INSPECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CHRISTIANIA, June 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 27.

Newspapers state that Baron von Rautenfels possessed a German courier's passport and his luggage was lead-sealed with the German Foreign Office stamp and addressed to the Legation, whose couriers had been abusing immunity from luggage inspection since February. The Legation did not attempt any disavowal of the courier or the contents of his luggage, but refused to send a representative when the police opened the trunk.

GERMANY COMPENSATES NETHERLANDS.

AGREES TO CEDE A NUMBER OF SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 27.

It is officially announced that Germany has agreed to cede a number of German ships now in Dutch East Indies of the value equivalent to the seven vessels torpedoed on Feb. 23rd Germany will compensate the crews for the lost ships.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

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Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Tuesday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order. Next the Master tries mental telepathy, but Dr. Alden scents the method of attack, reverses the process and brings disaster to the Black Order, while Myra remains unharmed. The art of levitation is brought into play, but defeated by the superior mind of Myra's protector. Furious at his failure the Master sends an "elemental" spirit to lure Myra to her death, but Alden's departed colleague, Haji, rises and foils the scheme. The Master begins another despicable plan.

EPISODE TWELVE

CHAPTER LII.

THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH.

Within the council chamber of the Black Order stood two figures, unfamiliar to Arthur Varney and his associates. Yet they had both gained admittance by presenting the secret word and signs. A surprising willingness of the High Master to interview them, after his receipt of a note, permitted their access. One was an aged woman, the other a man of equal years, apparently despite their decrepit physical condition, they were richly attired. Indeed there was an uncanny air surrounding them which caused Varney, used as he was to horrors of the psychic, to shudder in spite of himself.

"This is the first time the High Master has ever admitted a woman to our sacred council, brother," he whispered to the leader of ceremonies.

"That is no mere woman," replied the other, with a cautionary gesture. "Do not speak so loud. She and the other are two evil spirits, the Master has summoned to help him in our cause!"

The old creatures shot venomous glances at Varney, who instinctively drew back.

The crash of the brazen gong struck thrice, by the claw-like hand of the Master, announced that the visitors were to be ushered into the inner room.

The black brotherhood, at a signal from the leader of ceremonies, bowed low in obedience, on either side, forming a double row through which the new-comers were led to the swinging velvet curtains.

Here they hesitated looking suspiciously at each other for an instant's pause. Then, seemingly reassured by their common thought, they hurried within the portal, behind the hooded leader. Varney, rubbing his forehead meditatively, turned toward the secret exit from the council room. At a whispered word, another brother opened it for him and he left the evil place.

A few minutes later he was walking along the open roadway, in the glorious sunlight of another fair Spring day.

There was an unsual look of indecision on his usually calm features. It was not the self-confident Varney, now, but one who seemed the victim of an uneasy stirring of spirit. He mopped his forehead nervously with a perfumed silk handkerchief, and looked miserably at the ground.

As he strolled on he bumped into more than one pedestrian completely engrossed in his thoughts, to the exclusion of all mundane affairs.

"I can stand it no longer," murmured he, "Myra has been so brave, and her faith has been so strong in me. I know she does not love me, but I am not a monster. I am human and her trust has been so misplaced."

He sighed, and his eyes caught sight of something on the ground; it was a fallen rose, from some carless person's boquet.

He stopped to pick up the crushed petals. "Poor little flower. You are like Myra Maynard. You have been trampled on in the great highway, and yet, crushed as you are, you still retain your fragrance. I must confess and make a clean breast of it all. Maybe she will care for me the more because I am honest at last with her. That is the truest test of love. And, I do love her. The promises of the Master are beautiful, but I am not so sure as I was that he will keep them."

And then he looked guiltily about, even fearfully, as though he were afraid that his thoughts might be borne through walls and distance to the mysterious mind of the evil genius who seemed to know everything by that strange psychic power.

"I must think it over well, before I make the final plunge," mused Arthur Varney, and he walked on into the more open country, fighting for the first time in years, against his evil desires, and reinforced by that conscience whose still, small voice had been mute for so long.

Unknown to him, a silent watcher had been following him, for in the distance, and this man smiled evilly more than once. When Varney finally perched on a high group of rocks, overlooking the river, the "shadow" hurried into a telephone booth in a small road-house in the valley, to report his location.

"Very good" came the voice of the High Master of the Black Order. "He will bear more watching. But go to him and tell him to visit the girl, where he will receive a new order from me, which he is to obey implicity. Tell him to be waiting on the street, south of the Maynard mansion, in about an hour."

"Yes, Master. I will obey."

The man left the place and slowly sauntered up to the thoughful Varney, who was disturbed visibly by this sudden reminder of the evil brotherhood.

"Oh!" he explained as the two exchanged the "thumbs up" sign of the Order. "How did you know I was here?"

The other smiled with a leer, as he replied suavely.

"I did not know you were here. But the Supreme One did, and sent me with a message to you. He knows all things at all times."

And there was a tone of sinister threat in his voice, as he delivered the command. Varney looked at his watch and nodded.

"I will obey as I have always done," he replied. "But I am beginning to be discouraged, for I fear that we cannot succeed. There is too much white magic fighting our black art."

"Ah, brother, do not dare to tell the Master that you are losing faith. That is almost as bad as out and out treachery, for the strength of our occult force depends upon absolute confidence. We will win, for the greatest force in the world of matter and spirit is with us. Adieu! Fail not, brother."

They separated, with another exchange of symbolic movements of the hands and Varney walked slowly in the direction of Myra's home. His conflict of moods was still apparent, but force of habit caused him to obey.

Back in the unholy of unholies as the elaborately inner room of the High Master could well be named, a strange scene was in progress.

The evil pontiff sat languidly upon a divan, leering down at the two eager faces before him.

Both the visitors, on their knees, were begging almost tearfully for his help.

"You can give us the magic potion if you will, O Master! Will you not reward us for what we have already done?" begged the woman.

"Ah, I gave you what was your need. Have you not both wealth and power?"

The old man mumbled through his toothless gums.

"Yea! But the greatest boon of life has been denied us, after all our fiendish servitude to you."

"Ay, we want YOUTH, without which power, wealth, and everything else is as naught," echoed the old woman, wobbling unsteadily upon her aged knees.

The Master laughed with that crocodile smile of his which sent a tremor of apprehension through his two suppliants.

"And if I grant you this boon, will you do what I demand, in bringing about the destruction of Myra Maynard and Dr. Payson Alden?"

Both nodded emphatically.

The Master arose from the divan and walked to an elaborately carved cabinet, on which demoniac figures, holding tridents and other implements of torture were intertwined.

The old man and woman followed his movements with greedy glances.

He drew from a drawer of a small black lacquered jewel box, bringing this back to the divan.

Here he sat again, unlocking it with tantalizing deliberation, and drawing from it a smaller case.

The aged eyes glittered with a new fire as he finally drew from the inner receptacle several small vials, filled with various substances of liquid and powder.

"See," and he tantalizing, held up one. "The Elixir of Vision!" he continued. "Would you like that?"

"No, we have seen the world for three hundreds of years," answered the man, raucously. "You know what we want."

The Master held up another vial.

"The Elixir of Taste!" he said. "And here, the Elixir of Hearing."

The old woman shook her head.

"Age needs them not," she said. "Drive away the burden of years and we will have all else which soul could desire."

The Master smiled again, as he replied: "Souls . . . You have no souls. Those are already bargained away. But here is the precious substance which you crave.

He held up the last of the bottles. It was labelled: "Elixir of Youth."

"Yes, yes!" and both of them crawled toward him, screaming with delight.

"Will you obey me then? Will you bring about their destruction, if I give it to you?"

"Anything! We will obey you from now until doomsday!" cried the woman.

"Yes, that and more!" asserted the old woman. They seemed for all the world like drug fiends begging for the deadly stuff, after a period of enforced fasting.

"Very good—or better still, very bad, then," and the Master arose. He poured a few drops into a little curved goblet and handed it to the old woman.

She drank it eagerly, and staggered, as though the liquid had burned her lips and mouth. She clutched at her bosom, and sank moaning into a chair held by the waiting leader of ceremonies. Her companion watched her anxiously, his skinny fingers closing and opening in a tremor of fear and uncertainty.

"She is dying!" he gasped.

"No, she is being born again!" answered the Master.

Even as he spoke an inscrutable change came into her being. Her eyes opened wider, her chin grew bigger, her shoulders broadened and straightened up from the former stoop of senility.

Her cheek-bones took on a fuller curve, a pink glow came into the haggard skin.

Her companion stepped back with a glad wondering cry.

"It works! It works!" he exclaimed. "She has become young again. Oh, give me my share, Master, and we will be your willing slaves to serve your ends, with all our evil powers!"

The Master handed him the re-filled glass. And unbelievable as it seemed to the leader of ceremonies, so used to the strange machinations of the Master, within a few minutes, these two—who had tottered in as an elderly, year worn pair, now stood facing each other, with all the robust physical beauty of youth.

The woman appeared not more than twenty-one or two; she was an exquisitely fair creature, of a languorous and Oriental type of beauty.

The man, well knit, with straight, handsome features, looked like some latter-day depiction of a Greek god!

"I have wrought my work well," commented the Master, sinking down into a meditative pose on the divan. "Give this note to Arthur Varney, whom you will find at the address where a brother will lead you. Then proceed with your task."

The man took the envelope and bowed, making the sign of the Devil Worshippers before he left the inner room.

"And you, with your beauty which I have restored, must win your cause with Dr. Payson Alden. He is only human, and you are fairer—and more devilish than Cleopatra."

The woman drew herself up haughtily, and laughed.

"I have forgotten none of the wiles of a thousand years you shall see!"

And so she retired, leaving the evil genius smiling and muttering to himself with supreme satisfaction.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE POISON OF JEALOUSY.

Arthur Varney had finally conquered his own wicked nature. He was determined to make a clean breast of the whole conspiracy, throwing himself upon the generosity of Myra Maynard; knowing the spirit of the girl, he was certain that she would keep his confidence and not betray him to Dr. Alden. And if he acted quickly enough he might be able to save her from this new and incomprehensible danger, presaged by the visit of the two wicked-faced old strangers in the council room.

He had reached the street upon which the spacious Maynard estate was located. Walking down the thoroughfare he arrived at the long and carefully kept hedgerow which shut off the grounds from the highway.

On the other side of this he heard happy voices, and he peered through the interstices of the green leaves.

There was Myra, in a light, tennis costume, springing about the smooth rolled court with the lithe grace of a young antelope, as she swung her racquet with rare skill.

Varney's heart leaped at the sight, and then his heavy brows contracted in a frown. He could see the athletic shoulders and sunburned arms of some man, facing away from the hedge.

"Curse him; it is that confounded Alden, again!" he muttered with a pang of jealousy stabbing all the good intentions.

As he peeped Myra stopped to tie her shoelace.

"Here, let me be your knight, fair lady!" laughed the physician, nimbly vaulting the net and kneeling with droll gallantry before the girl.

"Very good, Sir Galahad," answered Myra, as Varney's hand clenched angrily, from his vantage on the other side of the green screen. "Thank you very much. How shall I reward you?"

As Alden arose, he whispered something in the girl's ear, and she blushed prettily, with an alluring pout, she shook her head and turned back to serve the ball again.

"The confounded interloper," muttered Varney, turning on his heel and retracing his steps, with an additional flow of epithets which were even less complimentary to his rival.

But Payson Alden and Myra continued to enjoy their sport, with unabated energy.

Varney had not gone far when he was met by two men.

One of them was a familiar brother from the Black Order, who, after a shifty survey for possible observers, exchanged the Devil Worshipper's symbol with him. The other was the rejuvenated envoy of the Master. Naturally Varney did not recognize him. But he did recognize the diabolical signature at the bottom of the note which the man handed him.

The message read:

"Varney obey this man without hesitation.

"THE MASTER."

The man then raised his hand with a peculiar gesture which brought an answering sign from Varney. The token was proof that although not a member of the Black Order the other was affiliated with an organization of which the club man knew much. He nodded, and put the note carefully into his pocket.

As he did so the woman companion of the mysterious messenger approached them.

"This lady is helping us," said the man. "Now here are the opera glasses which you are to use. Let us see the girl and the doctor. Where is a good place?"

"Cross the street," said Varney, "and look down that way, through the trees."

The man obeyed and nodded.

"Yes, I see them plainly. Here you may look so that you will make no mistake with him."

He handed them to the woman, who directed the glasses as he indicated.

"A very handsome fellow," she said coquettishly. "But I think he will yield to my charms, just the same."

Varney looked at her questioningly.

"Bring the girl to a spot where you can use the glasses on the front window of the doctor's house," directed the man. "And be there in just half an hour."

He muttered a few more directions which brought a new look of hope to Varney's face, and then he disappeared with the other brother of the Black Order and the woman.

Varney walked down the street, by a detour, so as to reach the front portico of the Maynard mansion without passing the tennis court.

"I will wait for Miss Myra," he told Willis, the butler, who admitted him.

"I'll call her, sir."

"No don't interrupt the doctor's little game!"

Willis smiled and shrugged his shoulders politely, as he left the visitor alone in the library.

Varney walked to the window and watched the close of the tennis game with increasing bitterness in his heart. He saw Myra look at her wrist watch and then gesture toward the house. Alden walked with her, as she turned toward the porch. Just as they passed the summer house he beckoned to her to step inside, and Varney almost tore down the curtains in his jealous rage.

As Myra laughingly ran out of the house, Alden stepped behind her and waved his hand.

I could have sworn the scoundrel kissed her then!" exclaimed Varney, as he flung himself miserably into a chair.

He heard Myra's step on the hall floor as she called her last farewell to Alden.

"Well, if you won't come in and have tea, doctor, I'm sorry for I'll have to drink it alone. But you are a bad boy."

This settled it. Varney sprang to his feet and regarded the surprised girl with blazing eyes.

"Why, Arthur! I didn't know you were here," was her abashed greeting. "Why didn't you come out and join our tennis game?"

Varney snapped his fingers. "That is a game for high school boys and silly girls, not for real men. But, Alden was playing a man's game in the summer house. He kissed you."

Myra flushed and stepped back before his vehement torrent of fury.

"Well—What if he did? Isn't it my business, Arthur Varney?" she demanded.

"No!" he cried. "Not as long as you are engaged to me. You are wearing my solitaire right now. And I won't stand for it."

Myra laughed with subdued anger herself.

"Then you can sit down. You can also think over your apology, for you have been very rude. I am going upstairs to change from my tennis suit, and when I come down I will tell you something—after I hear your apology. Otherwise I will never speak to you again. Goodbye."

Varney glared at her, but she turned on her heel and ran up the broad stairway.

He walked up and down the library, raging, but gradually his shrewder self came to his rescue. He paused and saw upon the carved table the crystalline globe with which Myra had more than once been able to use her developing psychic powers.

"I'll beat him with the very trick he taught her to do. The man should be there by this time. They said half an hour. She will learn a lesson indeed," he told himself.

Myra had returned to the library.

"I'm very sorry, my dear girl, but it's my great love for you which makes me mad with fury when I see that deceitful scoundrel playing with your affections—for I know that you are exceedingly fond of him, much as I hate to admit it."

Myra paused, and then answered indignantly:

"Well, that is a poor sort of apology. But why do you say Dr. Alden is deceitful? He has proved to me that he is the soul of honour!"

"Well, I dare you to use your occult power to do crystal gazing and find out!" retorted Varney. "He has a reputation among club men of being a great flirt, and you, a young girl are ready to believe any of his lies. Just try to see him in the crystal globe and believe for yourself."

Myra shook her head.

"Why, no, that would be a sort of spying—eavesdropping in a way. I wouldn't do it."

"We would know the truth then," insisted Varney. "Try it—he taught you the trick. You believe in him—why not put him to the test and find out. If there is nothing wrong you're no worse, and you've proven me to be mistaken. As your future husband I have the right to protect you, and to advise you."

The girl hesitated and looked at the crystal in a fascinated way! Then she walked timidly toward it as though fearing to gaze into it, to learn a possibly unhappy secret.

"Sit down and study it!" insisted Varney, smiling.

Myra sank into a chair before the uncanny crystal and stared into it with an intent gaze.

Suddenly she screamed.

"What do you see" demanded Varney, tensely, leaning over her shoulder to behold only the iridescent glass.

"It is Doctor Alden," the girl murmured unsteadily. "And there is a woman—A black haired woman, sitting by him—Oh! I can't believe it!"

She recoiled and averted her troubled blue eyes.

"Look again!" commanded Varney. "You may see something more interesting still."

Myra arose unsteadily and walked away with down-cast glance.

"No, I can't believe it. I simply can't. Sometimes the crystals play queer tricks, he told me!"

"He told you! He has told you too much. I'll tell you that though—I was just getting my opera glasses from the optician where they were being mended. I have them here in my pocket. There is nothing psychic about opera glasses, and we can go down and look through his windows from a safe distance. Then you will believe what you see and not his lies."

Myra turned upon him quickly.

"Why are you so sure?" she demanded. "I will not be a sneak."

"I am sure because I have heard ugly stories about him," urged Varney, "and I want to save you from a sneak."

Myra, almost against her will, yielded to his urging and they were soon walking down the street, not far from the physician's house.

"Now we can see down the hill here. There is his study or reception room window on that side of the house, as I remember it," coached the persistent Varney. "That is the room where your mother and I waited that day. Here, my dear girl, take the glasses and see what you see without my prompting you."

"I only came along to prove how wrong you were, Arthur," said Myra, and she now took the opera glasses with more assurance. As she did so, Arthur Varney looked at his watch and smiled. And just as she did so, within the doctor's waiting room was a woman visitor. The woman looked at the clock on the wall. She suddenly threw her arms about the doctor's neck and clung to him with strange fury, showering kisses upon her face and holding him close by the window as she did so.

Myra Maynard, from her distant viewpoint, gave a scream and dropped the glasses.

"Oh, Arthur. I hate you for having shown this," was her surprising remark, as she burst into tears.

Varney caught her in his arms, impetuously, and the girl struggled. As he did so, she gave a final weak call for help and lost her senses.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE PATH TO THE MOON.

When Myra came to a realization of her surrounding she found herself being assisted by the mysterious stranger who had brought the note of command to Varney. The latter, hiding with the other Black Order member behind some evergreens on the side of the street, peered anxiously at the girl.

"Do you think he hypnotized her sufficiently?" asked Varney.

"Yes, she will obey," replied the other. "See she thinks he's her benefactor. Ha, ha!"

And the man laughed quietly, as the other man assisted the girl to walk unsteadily along the street. Myra had rounded the curve in the road on her way home, escorted by the gallant stranger, before Dr. Alden's visitor had finally yielded to the commands of the physician's servant to leave his house.

Myra, at her gate, thanked her visitor for his courtesy, and entered the house. As she shook hands with him she had felt a strange thrill of apprehension; it was the same feeling which one might have experienced on touching the scaly body of some jungle serpent.

But the girl was completely unstrung. Her mother found her, flung unhappily upon her own bed and sobbing.

"What is the matter, child?" demanded Mrs. Maynard. "Dr. Alden is calling for you upon the telephone and I told him to hold the wire."

Myra looked up through her tears.

"Tell him I never want to see him or speak to him again," she responded to her mother's surprise. "He has proved unworthy."

And although the physician tried to reach her many times during the following hours the girl was adamantine in her determination.

"I certainly don't understand it," Payson Alden told himself, as he started to leave his house to walk over to the Maynard mansion late that evening. Just as he stepped across the rug in the vestibule he kicked some small object.

"What's this?" and he turned on the electric switch. He stooped to pick up a small wrist bag which he had noticed, as he now remembered, on the arm of the strange woman who had forced her kisses upon him during the afternoon.

"Well, that means that she is apt to come back and claim her property. She was a queer patient, and I believe is demented." He opened the bag and within it saw a roll of bills of large denomination. "Now I'm certain she'll call again. Well, I don't want to see her. That's certain.

Alden examined the bag closely, and on one corner of it—scratched in the silver clasp—he beheld a tiny hieroglyphic which gave him a nervous start.

"Um!" he muttered. "Maybe there's a meaning to this that I haven't suspected. That woman kissed me before the window? Myra did not want to talk to me or see me again. I wonder if . . . ."

He walked to the window and looked through it to the sloping stretch of street as it ascended the hill. He whistled, and then lit a cigarette, to pace up and down his waiting room, lost in deep thought.

"There was something spooky about that woman. If she comes back I'll try a little test on her that Haji told me of. It's among the papers he bequeathed to me," he mused. He hurried up stairs to his laboratory, opened his safe and drew out a number of rolled papers and parchments. Finally he found the one he searched for. He returned to the waiting room, after securing some tacks and a small hammer. Then, without turning up the light to betray his actions to any unwelcome observers, he tacked the scroll face upward upon the floor, chuckling to himself expectantly.

"The Sacred Pentagram of King Solomon has worked miracles in by-gone ages, so Haji says. I believe he spoke the truth, and we will try once more."

Satisfied with his task's completion he retired to the dining room to sit in the darkness.

He replaced the wrist-bag in the exact position in which he had found it. Now, he waited long and with growing impatience for developments, as he smoked cigarette after cigarette. A thousand strange vagaries flitted through his mind, and yet, so much had he personally delved into the psychic that a bit of the strange force seemed to be telling him a message of its own; that patience and concentration on his new purpose would bring success.

Suddenly, after an interminable delay, he heard a faint noise in the direction of his front door.

"I wonder—" and then he crept noiselessly to the partly opened doorway leading into the waiting room.

There was a little click and the front portal, mysteriously unlocked, swung back on its hinges. The figure of a woman with the rustling of a silken skirt and the strange aroma of some Oriental perfume, apprised him it was the long-expected visitant.

The intruder crept stealthily about the room to the big chair by the window, where she had thrown herself that afternoon with such impudent abandon.

As she stooped to pick up the bag Alden stepped into the room and threw on the electric switch.

The place was flooded with light and the woman spun about in amazement. Then she laughed insolently at the stern look of the doctor.

"Well?" she said, brazenly.

"What do you want here?" demanded Alden.

"I came for my property!" she retorted.

"I will call the police and have you arrested for burglary. Explain yourself!"

"No, I have my witnesses!" exclaimed the doctor. "And I am aware that you do not want to have any police here, either. There, John, grab her! And you Mary, block that doorway."

"You are from the Black Order," snapped Alden.

"What if I am. You have lost Myra Maynard, by this time!" and she laughed coarsely, as she pointed to the hands of his big wall clock. "I have served my purpose and no human hand can stop me now!"

"Yes, indeed, four human hands can do it!" cried Alden. He advanced toward her, and at a signal John, his valet, followed his example. "There is the Sacred Pentagram of Solomon, on the floor. I believe you are an evil spirit, and if you are this will show me how to treat you!"

The woman screamed, but Alden and the man-servant forced her to the corner of the room on which the hitherto unnoticed parchment had been tacked. Her cries now rose to a shrill cadence which was fairly earsplitting, but the physician dragged her on, inexorably determined to end it then and there.

As her feet touched the sacred parchment the woman was torn in a paroxysm of pain, trembling as though from a chill.

"Oh, spare me!" she moaned, but Alden clung to her.

"Don't let go, John," he commanded.

Then a horrible sight greeted them. The color disappeared from her cheeks; her black locks became thinned and gray; her teeth disappeared, her shoulders shrank and stooped, seemed to stiffen with the clutching compression of a thousand years.

She was screaming, weaker and weaker, as John, horror-stricken, now turned away, covering the grewsome sight from his eyes with trembling fingers.

But the furious doctor still held her there.

"Will you confess to me? Will you tell me the truth if I take you off of the pentagram?" he demanded.

The tottering old woman, now changed to the same appearance which she had when she first visited the High Master of the Black Order, moaned almost pitifully. Her implacable tormentor still mastered the situation, and she nodded compliance.

Alden pulled her off the parchment of torture, and forced her to sit in the chair, still holding her firmly by the arms.

"If you don't tell me all, I will hold you there until your evil spirit disintegrates entirely!" he commanded.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Mysteries of Myra

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(Continued from previous page.)

The old woman's toothless mouth mumbled incoherently, and the wan, thin lips moved, but no sound came forth at first. Then she finally managed to speak.

"An incubus, a friend in man's form, hypnotized Myra this afternoon. She saw me kiss you, and thinks you are untrue in your love."

"What are they doing to her now?" demanded the physician, a new horror gripping his heart. "Answer, or I'll drag you back."

"He commanded her to meet him at the Gray Rocks, in the river bank; she was to wake up from her sleep and follow the light of the moon until he met her; then he was to make her walk out on the path above the water, the silver path, to the Land of the Moon, where all her troubles were to end!"

Alden turned with the words.

"Watch this woman, John, and she that she goes out. Lock the doors after me," he cried.

He felt in his pocket assuring himself that he had his revolver safely in place for emergencies. Then he rushed from the house followed by the old woman, who shook a trembling witch's claw after him. She picked up her bag, hobbled out of the room, studiously avoiding the terrible pentagram, and disappeared into the night, as John slammed the door behind her.

Alden was running down the street.

Ahead of him on the rippling surface of the great river he could see the glittering reflection of the moon's rays. He understood too well the meaning of the phrase: "The Silver Path!"

His boat house was dark, but he pounded furiously on the door of the care-taker's room with the but of his revolver. A sleepy voice finally answered him, and the door was thrown open.

"Quick, Mike, jump into my motor boat with me. It's life and death!" he cried.

"Head up the river to the Gray Rocks."

The glare of the strong battery-light shot forward like a silver arrow, and as they came to the dreaded rocks, Payson Alden saw Myra Maynard, walking out into the water, in the direction of the moon's reflection.

At her side was a dark figure.

The doctor drew his revolver, but hesitated to fire, fearing to miss and hit the the hypnotized girl.

Suddenly there was a scream.

Myra, out shoulder deep in the water, had awakened from her trance, and her head sank beneath the waves as the other figure disappeared from view.

"Close in now!" yelled the physician, as he stood on the bow.

He dived over the side with a shrewd calculation, just in time to catch the form of the girl, dragged along beneath the surface by some curious undertow.

He swam back toward the launch with the limp form clasped in his strong arms. Had he been in time? he wondered. He could not tell as yet. It was a supreme moment of mental torture.

(To be continued.)

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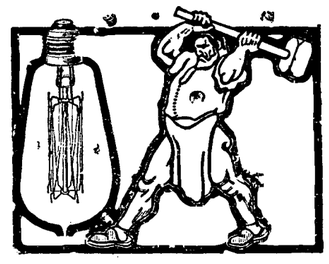

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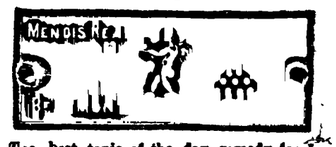

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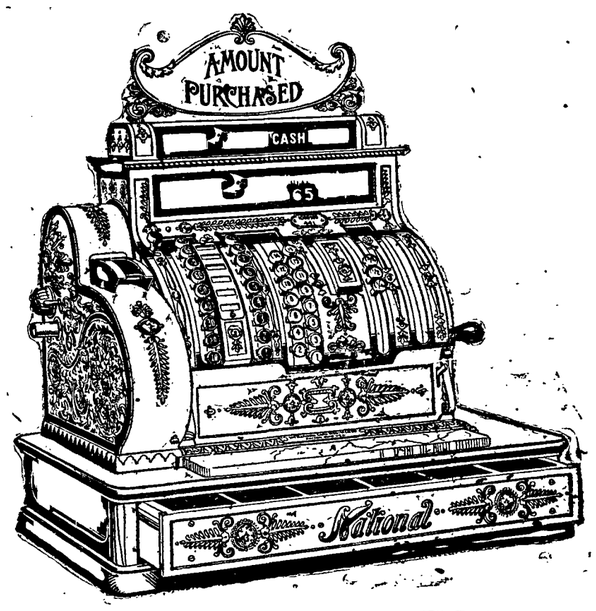

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